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Dwindling Resources: An Overture to the Future of South Carolina's Archaeological Resources

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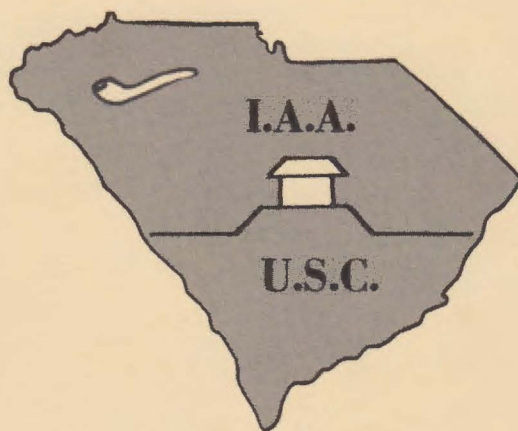
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THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA



A quarterly journal of reports and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

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The University of South Carolina offers equal opportunity in its employment admissions, and educational activities, in accordance with Title IX, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and other civil rights laws.

DWINDLING RESOURCES:
AN OVERTURE TO THE FUTURE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA'S ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Tommy C. Charles

PREFACE

The proposal to record privately held collections of prehistoric artifacts and associated sites was instigated by James L. Michie, archeologist at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. Michie, having come up through the ranks as an amateur archeologist prior to getting a degree at the University of South Carolina, had firsthand knowledge of the many collections of Indian artifacts throughout South Carolina. Recognizing the potential value for future research represented by these collections and concerned by the rapid depletion of these artifacts from our prehistoric sites, he submitted a proposal to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1978 that a survey be done to record and analyze privately held prehistoric artifact collections throughout South Carolina.

This proposal was accepted and funded by a Historic Preservation Grant from the United States Department of the Interior under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, through the South Carolina Department of Archives and History with matching funds from the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

The survey began October 1, 1979, and continued through April 30, 1980. At that time the survey was funded another year. The goals of this venture were: (1) to determine what had been removed from our prehistoric sites and to record these data and the associated sites; (2) to set up a file of this information, showing what had been collected, where this material was collected, who now owns it, and to determine the availability of these collections for future research; (3) to form a better relationship between the professional and the amateur archeologists of the state, encouraging them to help in the preservation of our remaining sites, and teaching them the value of recording their artifacts properly, and encouraging them in archeology through the Archeological Society of South Carolina.

The data compiled during the survey will be of value to students of archeology for years to come. However, the number of collectors far exceeded our expectations, and a relatively few were visited, leaving the task incomplete with much work to be done if the full potential of such a survey is to be realized.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all the collectors who have contributed so freely of their time, efforts and knowledge. Their cooperation made each work-week a pleasure. The following individuals and institutions made donations of artifacts to the research collections of the Institute and this is sincerely appreciated, as well: Augusta Richmond County Museum, 540 Telpair St., Augusta, Ga. 30901; Fred Cook, P. O. Box 117, Midway, Ga. 31320; John R. Hart, 6 Cleveland Ave., York, S. C. 29745; E. L. Hollingsworth, Rt. 2, Box 244, McCormick, S. C. 29835; Roy J. Lyons, Aiken, S. C. 29801; Bruce McIsaac, Rt. 2, Box 198, Kershaw, S. C. 29067; W. S. Thompson, 607 Lynnwood Rd., Walterboro, S. C. 29488.

A special thanks is extended to the support staff of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. Dorothy Alford and Dean Harrington took care of all the financial matters. Robert Erd did the fine art work; Gordon Brown gave me a crash course in photography and made my photographs look better than they were. Christopher Craft supplied equipment needed in the field. Mary Joyce Burns and Cynthia Mahoney are thanked for their many hours of hard work typing the manuscript. Kenneth Pinson, editorial assistant, worked hard preparing my report for press. Thanks to all the archeologists of the Institute: Alan Albright, Richard Brooks, Mark Brooks, Veletta Canouts, Albert C. Goodyear, Glen Hanson, Kenneth Lewis, James L. Michie, Katherine Singley, Stanley South, V. Ann Tippitt. Thanks for all their timely advice and expertise in various fields of archeology. Jolee Pearson made order out of chaos when I brought in artifact collections or piles of dirty materials to be cleaned and catalogued. Thanks to William Marquardt, Associate Director, and Robert L. Stephenson, Director of the Institute, and all their efforts and advice on behalf of the survey.

James Scurry prepared the maps for this report. Paul E. Brockington, Jr. advised me on certain matters.

A special thanks to Donald R. Sutherland and others of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History for their interest in this project and their efforts in helping it become a reality.

DWINDLING RESOURCES: AN OVERTURE TO THE
FUTURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As a boy, I heard old-timers tell of finding "buckets full of arrowheads." Although I never really believed these tales, I can remember an old store building in a small North Carolina town that had more Indian artifacts than I had ever seen before or have seen since. Every wall was covered with artifacts; candy cases were piled high with them—buckets, barrels, and boxes. The front window display areas were perhaps one or two feet deep in artifacts. I have no idea whether these had been purchased or collected by an individual. At that time, I had no real interest in archeology and thought no more about it until I started collecting artifacts in 1968. I found sites over a wide area of the state, but never saw sites that could produce the volume of artifacts I had seen in the old store.

Archeologists who have done research in South Carolina often remark that the state does not have the density of artifacts found in neighboring states. After 19 months of searching for collections in South Carolina, I am not sure this is true. It is possible such volumes of artifacts never existed, or perhaps they have been collected in numbers we cannot imagine and transported from the state or stored away in basements and attics. I started collecting in 1968; I could pick up 30 to 40 unbroken pieces on a good day. In 5 years I collected from 8,000 to 10,000 artifacts. Other collectors I knew were collecting as many. It seemed there would always be artifacts to collect. Recently I have revisited many of the sites on which I collected 13 years ago, and it is difficult to believe how few artifacts are left. Many years ago most collectors picked up only unbroken artifacts. Today many are collecting the stone chips and small ceramic sherds.

I visited a site in Aiken County that I was told had produced a large number of artifacts. The collector said it was a great site. Upon walking over the site, I discovered so few artifacts that had I been doing a survey, I would have recorded it as a very thin lithic scatter. The reason for this scarcity of artifacts is apparent: collectors have picked up everything. They have bags containing many thousands of flakes. Sifting through some of these bags reveals dozens of utilized flakes, microblades, and scrapers. This collection process is being repeated daily across the state by hundreds of collectors.

This loss of our archeological resources has come about so gradually that it has become easy to accept; we tend to think of sites in terms of what we see today. One has only to see collections from the early part of this century to realize what has been lost. They have little resemblance to collections of recent years. Pots, axes, celts, pipes, gorgets, and other museum quality artifacts, common only a few years ago, are seldom found today. One burial midden in Allendale County (38AL2) had a minimum of 50 complete burial urns taken from the site by local collectors, and some estimate as many as 80. A physician in Aiken hired laborers to dig this site on weekends and perhaps took

more from it than anyone else. Very few of these urns are left in South Carolina; most have been sold and taken out of the state.

This is not an isolated case. In Greenville County in the late 1800s and shortly after the turn of the century, several collectors had amassed collections of incredible size. A. S. Rowell and Charles F. Schwing were the best known of these. Both are long deceased. Schwing hired crews of laborers to accompany him on collecting expeditions throughout the northwestern counties of South Carolina. He is said to have excavated numerous mounds and other prehistoric sites. On one site (38SA22) he allegedly collected over 600 unbroken points in a day. To earn money, Schwing sold artifacts to anyone who wanted to buy them. I am told by an elderly neighbor of Schwing's that most of his artifacts were sold to museums, universities, and private collectors in the North. Furman University of Greenville had a very extensive collection that was donated by Schwing, but most of it was stolen when the University moved about 20 years ago from downtown Greenville to the present-day campus.

Much of Rowell's collection, as well, went north to museums, though he retained a huge part of it. He donated the remainder to Piedmont Mill near Greenville where it was on display when the mill burned in 1943. The entire collection was destroyed.

The real tragedy is not the loss of artifacts, but the loss of knowledge. Both of these collectors kept precise records of their excavations and collections. Rowell's records were stolen from Piedmont Mill about the time of the fire. Schwing's notes disappeared; although I have tried to locate them, they may never be found. I did acquire one site record of Schwing's, given to me by Anthony Harper of Greenville. Schwing had plotted the site on a map in considerable detail by using a transit to reference a benchmark in the town of Piedmont. Landmarks are still recognizable today, and if the site has not been destroyed, it can probably still be found. In this case, what is remarkable is the type of site he recorded: a shell midden. Shell middens are not known to exist in that part of the state. If verified, this could possibly be the first shell midden recorded in the Piedmont area. It is easy to see what has been lost by failing to get records from these old-timers.

Residents in the Chesterfield County area tell me that years ago people came from the North and spent their vacations collecting on Thompson's Creek and that they would have the local farmers and children collect throughout the year. They would buy artifacts by the buckets on their return the following year. One collector has taken approximately 30,000 artifacts from a distance of no more than 5 miles along this creek in the past 17 years. Many others collect this area as well.

Such descriptions can be repeated for practically every county in our state. We have more collectors today than ever before, and although it is doubtful we will ever see the huge collections amassed again, the destruction of our archeological sites will continue at a much greater pace. Large numbers of people with easy transportation

and access to sites are "picking" them clean.

Collectors are not solely responsible for our dwindling resources. Rapid industrial growth has placed many of our remaining sites in serious jeopardy. This is a far greater danger to the few stratified sites remaining. The coast, with its few remaining shell middens, is experiencing a building boom. Much of this construction is done without federal money or licensing and, therefore, is not subject to mandated archeological studies. Industrial plants, housing developments, and expanding agriculture all take their toll without any laws to protect archeological sites. Finally, dams and highways have completely destroyed thousands of sites. The high bluffs and terraces adjacent to rivers and swamps were natural attractions to Indians and European settlers alike. Unfortunately, they are also the prime locations for roads, bridges, and towns. The roads require thousands of cubic yards of fill dirt, and the dirt is almost always taken from nearby sites. It is almost a rule of thumb: if you find a borrow pit, you have found a site that has been destroyed. The soils on these bluffs are usually sandy, or sandy clay, and well-drained--exactly what the highway department needs. Hundreds of sites have been and are still being destroyed by industry and other development. Cities, counties, and states cooperate very little in trying to protect these sites when federal funds are not involved.

Private contractors are, for the most part, more destructive. Some contractors have been known to destroy a site as rapidly as possible after discovery so that construction deadlines can be met. It is difficult to convince collectors to try to protect our sites when our governing bodies and private industry are free to destroy what they wish.

The rapidity of such destruction adds urgency to our need to record the huge collections of the past. How much greater our knowledge would be if we could have recorded the observations of collectors of virgin sites. If we continue as we have in the past, our archeological resources will be gone within a very few decades. Alternatively, we can use our past experience to make better use of our rapidly diminishing resources.

As a result of the present study, we have the names of over 700 collectors of Indian artifacts throughout South Carolina, merely a fraction of the total. These collections, many well-cataloged and with good site information, range from a handful to tens of thousands of pieces. This may well be the greatest number of people ever to be interested in our prehistory at a given time. Without a doubt, they are the most knowledgeable and concerned. These collectors represent the greatest potential reservoir of knowledge that can be tapped easily and economically. Most collectors want to get involved in the archeological preservation process of our state.

The rewards will be worth it. In addition to the knowledge gained, we will have a chance to acquire collections for future research, perhaps our only source of archeological information in the not too distant future. The state's site inventory will be dramatically

increased. Most important, cooperation between the professional and amateur archeologists will be promoted. Archeology needs the goodwill and support of the citizens of our state if it is to continue to progress as a discipline.

As the first phase of the recording and analysis of private collections and associated archeological sites comes to an end, it is appropriate to reassess the survey. After 19 months and thousands of miles of travel, hundreds of telephone calls and visits, and viewing many thousands of artifacts and numerous sites, it is time to reflect on what has been accomplished. What do we know about our archeological resources today that we would not have known otherwise? How useful can this information be? Can the cost of such a program be justified in a time of austerity?

This report will show that concern for recording and learning from our prehistoric archeological sites is well-justified. Information has been obtained that will help in making wise decisions in establishing priorities for the preservation or salvage of at least some of our most important and immediately endangered sites. Information has been obtained that can also be of immediate benefit to those doing research: new sources of lithic raw material have been found; rock shelters and other sites of national register eligibility have been identified; artifacts of previously unknown or rare occurrence in South Carolina have been recorded. They have given us new insight into what archeological resources have left our state, and what still remains, as well as raising the question of how to cope best with this accelerating loss.

As in any study, it is impossible to satisfy completely all persons who may ultimately wish to use this information. Those who prefer the archeology of a particular geographical area or period of time will understandably always want more effort directed toward their particular field of interest. A genuine effort has been made to remain unbiased and to record all collections and sites with equal interest and over as wide an area of the state as possible.

The collector, long thought to be the best source of information for archeological resources in the state, has proven to be just that. His knowledge and willingness to share information with the professional community has exceeded expectations.

This report is based mainly on observations and conversations with collectors. With so many collectors and so little time to spend with each one, only minimal analyses could be done. This report should be read not as a complete study, but only as a beginning.

Methods and Problems

When the survey began in October 1979, an attempt was made to record each collection in its entirety. While this was the preferred method, it was not always practical. Excellent information was obtained, but counting and classifying the material was time-consuming and, in some cases, inconvenient for the collector considering time

needed for this task. Thirty-one collections were recorded between October 1, 1979, and April 30, 1980. During this time the names of approximately 300 collectors were acquired. It was apparent that, unless procedures were changed, we would be able to record only a small sample of the total collections in the state.

After consulting with Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, director of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, and Dr. Donald R. Sutherland with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, we agreed to eliminate counting 100% of every collection, except in certain cases where good records were kept and the job could be done quickly. Thus, in the second phase, emphasis shifted to obtaining a good photographic record, taking good notes on artifact types and materials, and estimating the total number of artifacts in each collection.

By using this method, we were able to contact many more collectors. Productivity increased, partially due to this new approach and also to my expanding experience in evaluating collections more quickly. While some detail is omitted with this procedure, the long-term gains should be greatly increased. For instance, 120 collections were recorded in the last 12 months, compared with 31 in the first 7 months. Recording sites has not kept pace with this increase. The rate of return of site records by collectors has decreased since we have started using the new site inventory form. The form, although very good, requires much time to complete. In addition, some people are not familiar with the terminology, and they seem reluctant to submit partially completed forms.

An effort has been made to cover the state uniformly, but collectors determine the pattern of work. Agricultural areas of the state produce far more collections than the sparsely farmed mountains or the Piedmont regions. These areas naturally require more time, but there are more than enough collectors in the Piedmont to give meaningful information.

There have been no major problems, although scheduling can sometimes be difficult. Most collectors can be seen only in the evenings or on weekends. Occasionally, when scheduling a trip, contacts are made with several collectors who can only be seen on the same night. A return trip at a later date is planned if the tentative schedule does not go according to plan. A file is started on each collector visited, no matter how small the collection may be. It is hoped that these files will continue to grow through the years as collectors have new archeological information to share with us.

Lines of communication are kept open with collectors. Letters of thanks are written by Dr. Stephenson and myself; occasionally, a call will be made. If I am in the vicinity, I stop in just to say hello. This has been beneficial. Collectors visited early in the survey still call and write to tell of new sites or other artifacts they have found. Several have become familiar enough with the forms that they fill out a record sheet of their new-found artifacts and complete site information and send it to the Institute. This is the type of cooperation we hope

the survey will encourage.

Prehistoric Artifact Collections in South Carolina

The collection survey is in essence a reconnaissance of archeological resources in the hands of private collectors throughout South Carolina to determine what has been removed from our state, what exists today, what is available for research, what is the future of these collections, and whether the state will be able to acquire any of them.

There is no way to determine accurately the volume of artifacts that has left the state or that has been destroyed. Some collections I have been able to trace numbered in the hundreds of thousands of artifacts, and these represent only a few of the more recent ones since the turn of the century. This figure is probably insignificant compared to what has been lost to the expansion of our highways and cities.

Since the beginning of the survey, collector's names have been acquired at an average of almost 10 a week for a total of more than 700. These people are from every walk of life. Wealth, profession, and sex seem to have no bearing on enthusiasm and competency of amateur archeologists. For most collectors, it is a short-term hobby: they collect for a few years and then lose interest. At this point their collections are often sold, given away, or stored away to be forgotten and eventually to disappear. The small collections that have disappeared this way are countless. Other collectors are addicted for a lifetime and collect regularly from many sites. Some of the people have excellent collections and a great deal of knowledge of local sites, raw materials, and artifacts. A few have their own recording systems, ranging from simply separating artifacts by sites from which they were collected to drawing each artifact and recording it with complete site information. The latter is an extreme case. I cannot overemphasize the value of these well-recorded collections for research. Few exist today, and they will be even more scarce in the not too distant future. I have the names of 37 prominent collectors who have died in the past 15 years, eight of these since the survey started in 1979. Working relationships with such people must be established before they die and before their collections are sold or scattered. The longer the wait, the greater the necessary investment will become and the more the returns will diminish.

I have visited with 151 of more than 700 collectors listed in our files and recorded their collections in varying detail (Fig. 1). For a few, I have only a few paragraphs describing their collecting activities. Many of these have started collecting only recently and have little data to record. Since they will continue to collect in the future, however, their collections will become more valuable for research if the collectors are taught to record their artifacts and associated sites properly. Most of the time spent with these people was directed toward this goal.

Other collections with greater value for potential research were recorded in more detail, the degree depending upon the integrity of the

South Carolina Collections Survey

Number of Collectors Contacted During the Survey

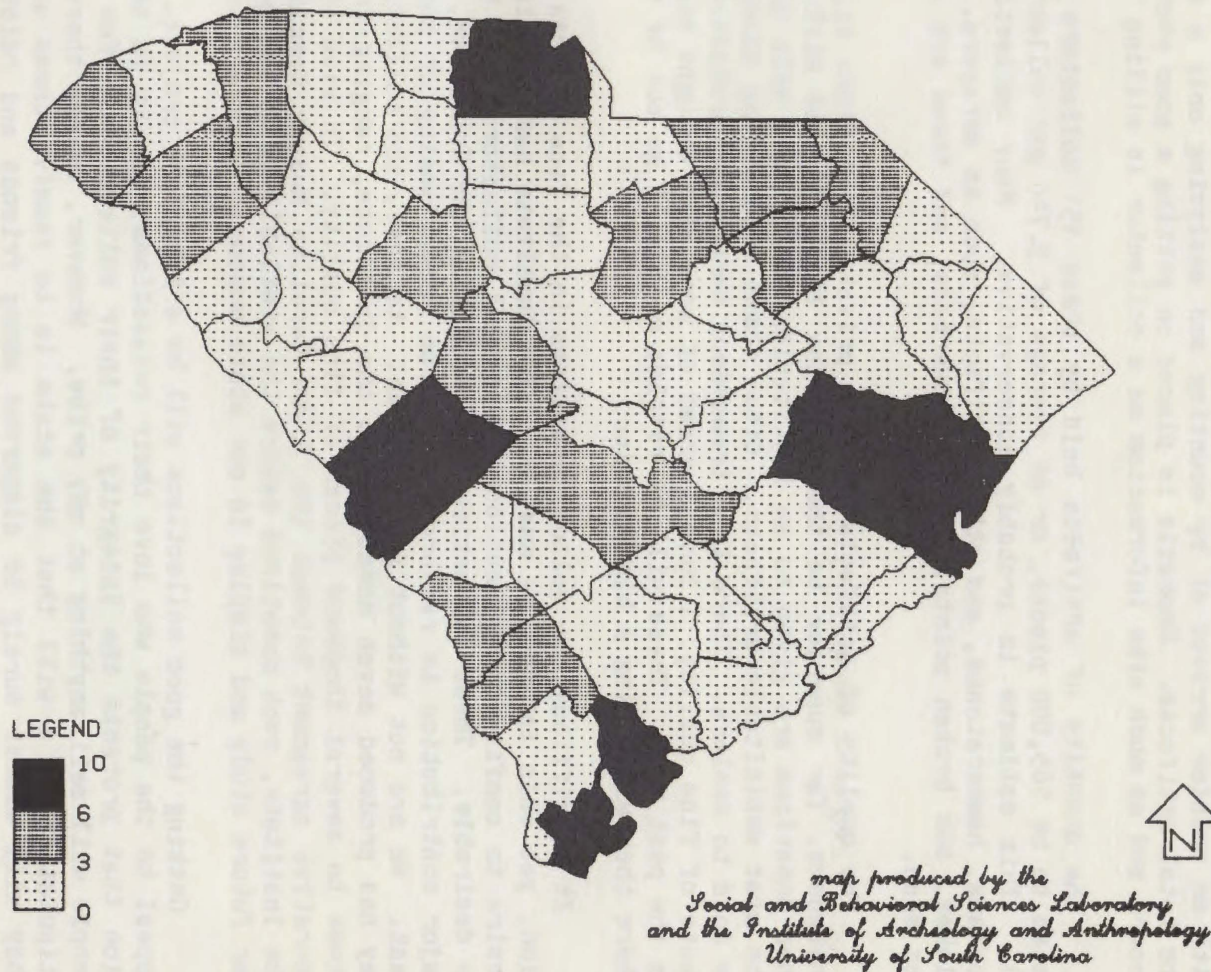


Figure 1. One hundred fifty-one of the more than seven hundred collectors listed in the Institute's files have been contacted and their collections recorded in some detail.

collection and the cooperation of the collector. This may be only a few photographs and a written opinion of what the collection contains. Ideally, when time and conditions permit, 100% of a collection is counted, each piece recorded by type and by the material from which it is made. Most records will be somewhere between these two extremes with an opinion arrived at by counting and analyzing only a sample of the total artifacts. Emphasis is placed on getting a good photographic record and as much site information as a collector is willing to give.

The quantity of artifacts held by these 151 collectors is estimated to be 565,000 pieces, or an average of 3,740 per collector (Fig. 2). This estimate is probably conservative. Many collectors place mortars, hammerstones, and other artifacts, such as scrapers, utilized flakes, and broken points, around flowerbeds, and these are sometimes not seen.

The quality of artifacts held in private collections is, in many instances, far superior to those of the Institute and most museums. When donations are given to an institution, collectors will often keep the most exhibitable artifacts. Often these outstanding examples will be sold to dealers. There is a tremendous market for prehistoric artifacts of fine quality. I have learned of many that brought high prices in the past year. These will be resold; most will go out of the state where they will bring a higher price.

It is difficult to solicit donations in the face of this competition, yet this is what we must do. The Institute has no authority or desire to confiscate collections: just what collectors wish to donate is desirable. These collections, if housed in the Institute, can be a major contribution to research and to an understanding of the state's past. We are not without some success: to date, the collections survey has produced seven donations to the Institute, ranging from a few items to several thousand pieces of fine quality. In view of the cooperative agreement between the South Carolina Museum Commission and the Institute, such donations assure the availability of the collection for future study and display in our state museum.

Getting the good collections will be a long-term project. We must appeal to the people who love their collections, for it is this devotion that protects the integrity of their collections. Few of these people will sell anything at any price. However, unless there is some stipulation in a will that the state is to receive these artifacts, they will almost surely be dispersed among friends and relatives and will disappear along with associated information. We must form a lasting relationship with these people. We have to sell our point of view, and this can take time. If we visit with these people, record their collections, encourage them to become involved in the archeology of our state, and then forget them, then they will undoubtedly forget us. We should promote local chapters of the South Carolina Archeological Society and encourage collectors to get involved in research in their own areas. An occasional phone call or letter--anything to show we value their cooperation and we share a common interest--will do wonders to persuade them that the Institute should be the final resting place for their collections. We must get these people committed to a lifetime of

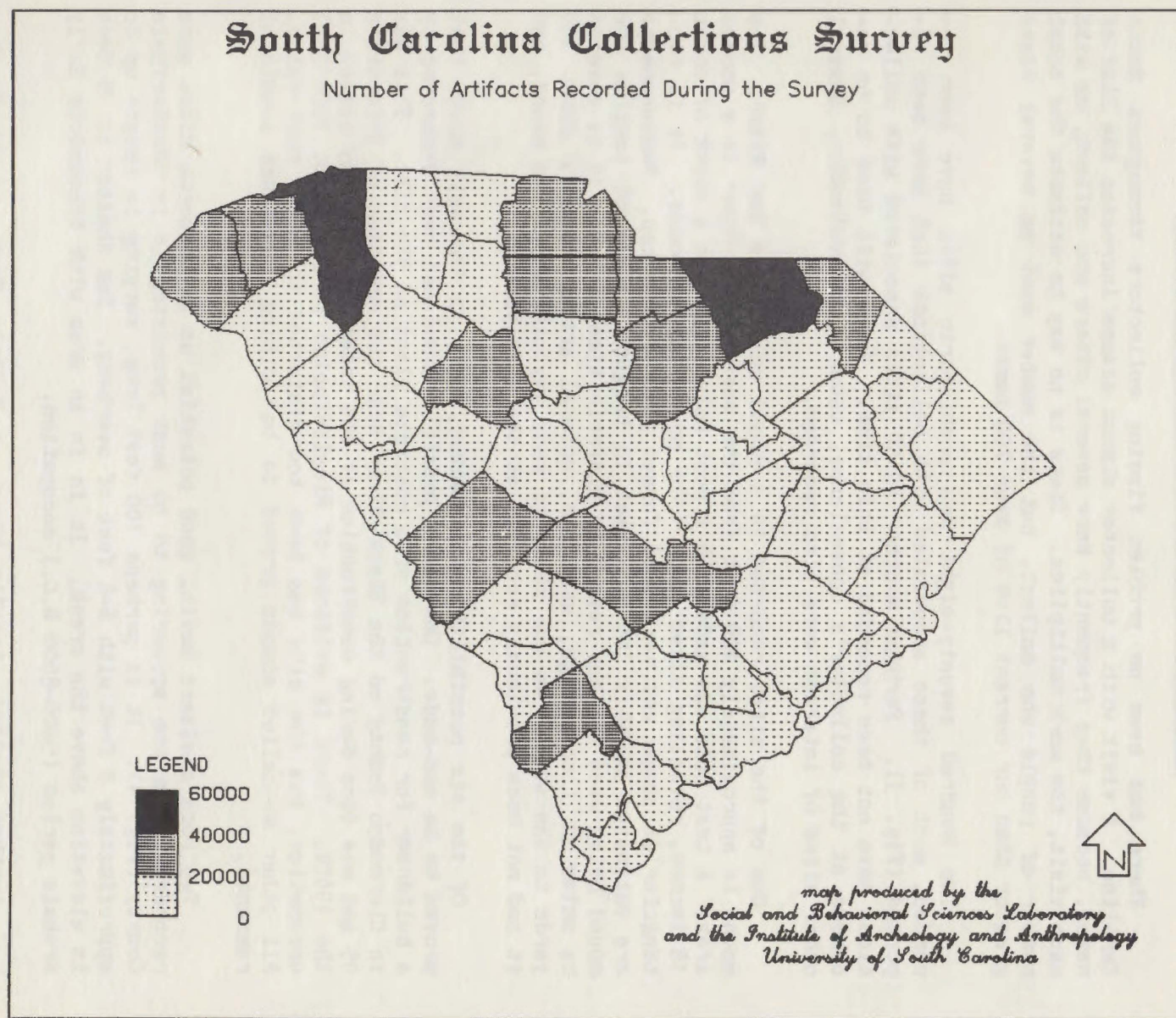


Figure 2. The quantity of artifacts held by the 151 collectors is estimated to be 565,000 pieces, or an average of 3,740 per collection.

cooperation.

The Collector: A Resource for Archeology

There has been no problem finding collectors throughout South Carolina. A visit with a collector almost always increases the list of names, because they frequently know several others who collect, so with each visit, the work multiplies. There is no way to estimate the total number of people who collect, but the number must be several times greater than our current list of over 700 names.

Two hundred seventy-eight new prehistoric sites have been recorded, most of these associated with collections that have been reported (Fig. 3). Perhaps another 40-50 sites associated with collections have not been recorded at this time. These will have to be recorded at the collector's convenience, usually on weekends. Several other sites of interest were also recorded.

One of the sites recorded is a mound on the Pee Dee River. The mound is approximately 100 feet from the edge of the river in a wooded area. A test hole was made with a post hole digger to a depth of about 18 inches, revealing mixed soil. The mound was man-made. It is rectangular in shape and very well-formed with a flat top. Measurements are estimated at 50 x 100 x 6 feet in height. I cannot imagine the mound being used for any reason in historic times because it is covered by water at flood stage, and high, natural ground is only about 150 yards to the west. No one seems to know anything about the mound, and it had not been previously recorded at the Institute.

Of the six possibilities I checked, this is the only mound that proved to be man-made. One other possible mound had been destroyed by a bulldozer for construction of a concrete plant on the site. This was in Clarendon County on the Black River near the crossing of Interstate 95 and was done during construction of the interstate highway system in the 1960s. There is evidence of Mississippian period (A.D. 700-1700) occupation, but the site has been too disturbed to be of much value. All other so-called mounds proved to be nothing more than erosional remnants.

Two rock shelters having good potential as prehistoric sites were recorded. The one appearing to be most promising is in Chesterfield County (Fig. 4). It is perhaps 100 feet long, varying in height up to approximately 7 feet with 6-8 feet of overhang. The shelter is 15 feet in elevation above the creek. It is in an area with tremendous Early Archaic period (5000-8000 B.C.) occupation.

Another shelter, locally known as Kelly's Rock, is in Kershaw County several miles south of the Stoneboro community. Deserters from the Revolutionary and Civil Wars allegedly used the shelter for refuge. The shelter has not been assigned a site number at this time since it has a rock floor and no artifacts were found associated with it. It would be difficult to prove any prehistoric association, but there can be little doubt it was used. Approximately 100 square feet of usable

South Carolina Collections Survey

Number of Sites Recorded During the Survey

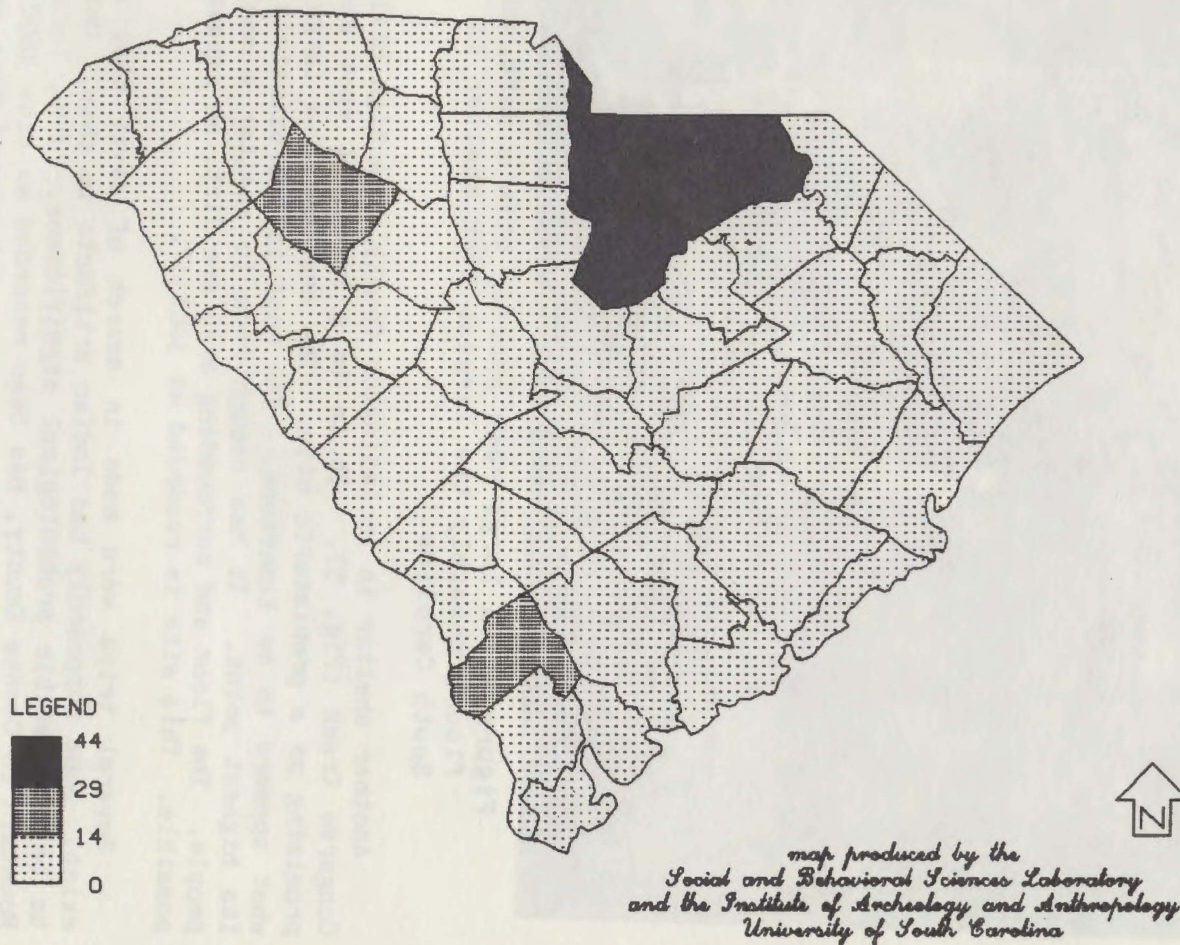


Figure 3. Two hundred seventy-eight new prehistoric sites have been recorded.

shelter make it very secure from the elements.

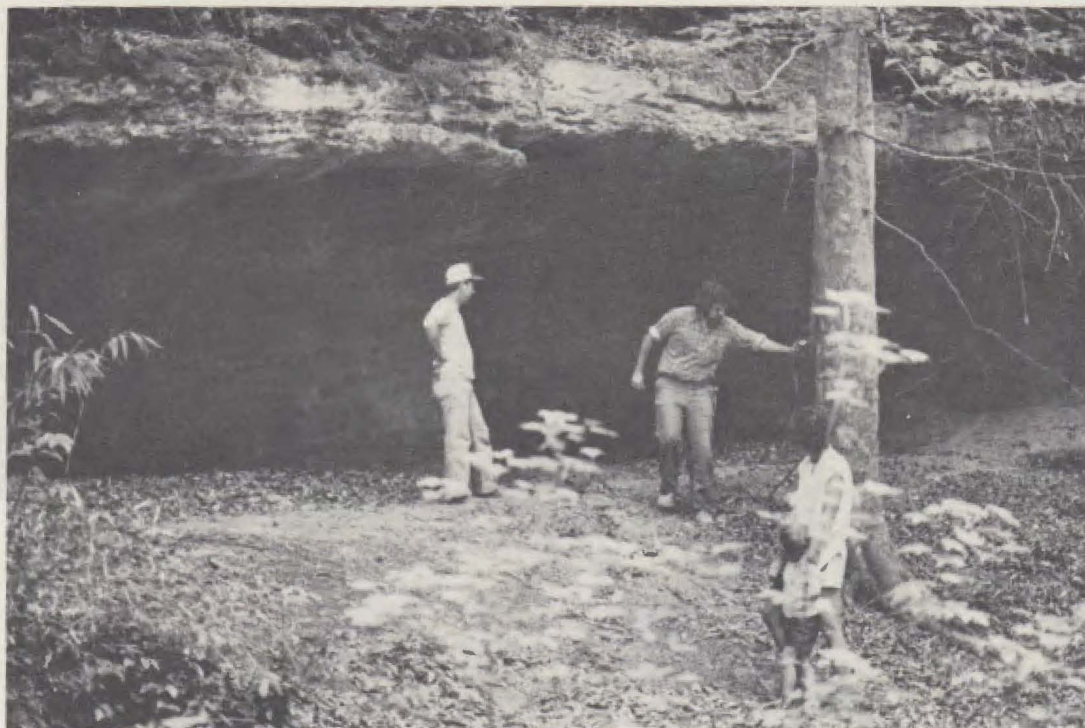


Figure 4. A large rock shelter with a soft, sandy floor, possibly the largest such shelter in South Carolina.

Another shelter is in Lexington County on a high hill overlooking Congaree Creek (Fig. 5). It is in a beautiful spot and looks very promising as a prehistoric site. The shelter is a large overhang of what appears to be limestone. The roof is approximately 8-9 feet at its highest point. It has enough room to shelter a small number of people. The floor and surrounding area are dirt, so excavations may be possible. This site is recorded as 38LX117.

Several trips were made in search of caves that were said to exist. Some supposedly had Indian artifacts in them. Only two proved to be of possible archeological significance. One, located on Boast Mountain in Oconee County, has been recorded as site 38OC167 (Fig. 6). This cave is unnatural, excavated an undetermined time ago for an unknown purpose. The entrance is small with passage possible only on hands and knees. Beyond the entrance, the area opens into a tunnel approximately 4 1/2 feet in height extending into the mountain for approximately 50-60 feet. At the end of the tunnel, a shaft goes straight down for approximately 15-20 feet. It is about 6 x 8 feet in diameter and well dug with straight walls and sharp corners. Nothing was found in this cave, and apparently it is quite old. I have given all information about the cave to Trisha Logan, archeologist for the National Forest Service, because it is located on National Forest property.



Figure 5. A limestone outcrop with a small basin carved in the rear of the overhang to catch water dripping down the wall.

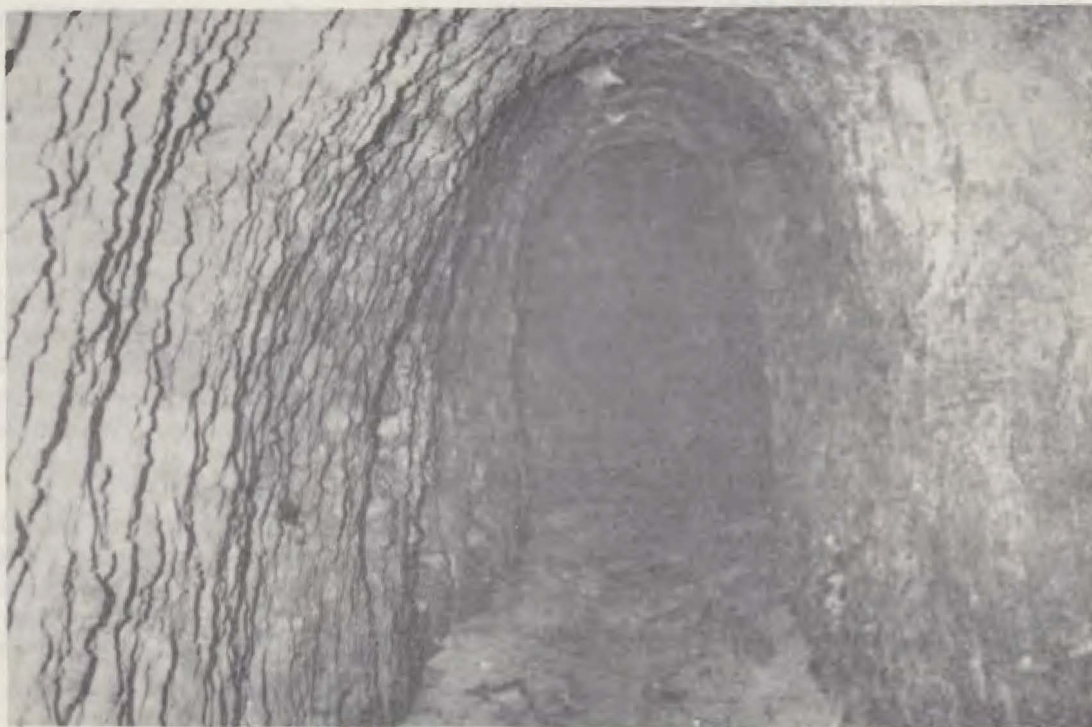


Figure 6. A cave that extends more than 15 meters into the mountain. It is located in an isolated and overgrown area.

Another cave located just out of Santee, Orangeburg County, South Carolina, proved to be nothing more than a series of sinks and caves eroding out as a result of spring action. These are in a poor grade of limestone, and numerous cave-ins have occurred. Water is 6-10 inches deep in the floor with a steady flow. The cave has no sign of any occupation or use, and I do not think it was ever a practical place for habitation.

Several previously unknown or unrecorded quarry sites, or sites indicating quarry activity nearby, have been located. Two of these are Coastal Plain chert quarries. The extent of these quarries has not been determined because both are in heavily wooded areas. Most of the visible areas are located in firebreaks or where small streams cut through the soil to a depth of several feet. Neither of these sites has been recorded. They are located in a tract of 6,000 acres of forest and with no roads or other landmarks for direction. They will be recorded when properly located.

Another possible quarry site, located near Remini in Sumter County, contains fossiliferous chert. I have seen samples of it, and it is quite good. I have not visited this site because I am waiting for a map and directions to do so.

In the past it was believed that good metamorphic stone so commonly used in the Piedmont and the eastern part of South Carolina was brought in from the Uwharrie Mountains of North Carolina. Increasing evidence indicates that much of this material, at least in the area of the Lynches River (where the river flows through Lancaster, Kershaw, and Chesterfield Counties), may be coming from local outcrops.

There is good evidence of possible quarry activity just west of Jefferson in Chesterfield County on the Lynches River and across the river in Lancaster County. One site (38LA108) shows quite a bit of reduction activity. Some fine rhyolite has been found with cortex indicating the stone was not water-worn as river cobbles, but quarried nearby. Further south along the Lynches River and east along the Pee Dee Watershed, however, this same metamorphic stone appears to have been taken from the rivers in cobble form. Water-worn cobbles, predominantly porphyritic rhyolite, are found mainly in the Pee Dee River drainage area and are seen all the way to Georgetown. There is said to be an outcrop of this on the Pee Dee River near Hemingway, South Carolina. (I suspect this will prove to be limestone.)

Chert of excellent chipping quality occurs in rivers of the lower Coastal Plain in the form of water-worn pebbles or cobbles. Whether these are simply ballast from European ships or chert washed from the limestone beds further upstream has not been determined. They are found in the tidal rivers at low tide, often far enough upstream to suggest that a ship would not go that far without first dumping ballast. They are reminiscent of the English chalk flints.

Siltstone is common in this same area, ranging from almost chert quality to very soft stone that can be flaked with a fingernail. This material was used extensively for the small triangular arrow points of

the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Archaic artifacts were seldom made of this material.

On the lower Edisto River in Dorchester and Colleton Counties, quartz artifacts increase significantly. Apparently, small quartz cobbles taken from the river were used to make them. This quartz was shown to me recently, and I have not seen enough to determine whether the occurrence of quartz in the area is widespread or limited to a few sites adjacent to the river.

Lake Secession in Greenwood and Anderson Counties is another area of interest. Jasper artifacts have been recorded in several collections from the lake. The material is of fair quality and ranges from brown to dull red. Some of the flakes have cortex, seen in enough quantity to indicate possibly an outcrop in the vicinity. Goodyear, House, and Ackerly (1979) report jasper flake tools from the Greenville-Anderson Counties in their survey.

Orthoquartzite, the predominant raw material of artifacts along the lower Santee River area, is a common stone in outcrops along the river and smaller streams. It may occur in Lexington and Calhoun Counties as well. Numerous artifacts made of this material are found on Big Beaver Creek, the county line between these two counties. Chunks large enough to indicate possible quarrying activity nearby are found on sites in that area. The only visible difference is the larger grains of sand found in material from Lexington and Calhoun Counties. Raw materials from all parts of the state were collected, and a type collection for future reference is being assembled.

The work of Joffre Coe, The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont, is accepted by most archeologists as the standard for lithic artifacts in the Piedmont region of the Carolinas. All of the artifacts in this work are common in the Piedmont and Pee Dee regions of the state. The variety of lithic artifacts here exceeds those shown in his study, however. He did not mention numerous types of artifacts, perhaps, since they could not be placed in any type of chronological sequence. Southwestern counties of South Carolina below the Fall Line and west of Interstate 26 are quite different in terms of lithic materials and point and tool types, especially those made on the fossiliferous marine cherts of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. This material seemingly has more in common with its counterpart to the southwest in Georgia and Florida than just north of the Fall Line and east toward Lakes Marion and Moultrie in South Carolina. Artifacts of undefined types from all areas have been photographed and their characteristics described. Most of these are bifacial lithic artifacts.

During the collections survey, many point types were seen that had not been recorded previously as occurring in South Carolina. Most of these types were seen in two areas. One is the Piedmont area east of the Catawba River, extending through the upper Pee Dee River drainage area south to the Fall Line. As could be expected, this area showed a stronger influence from more northerly areas. The other area is the southwest Coastal Plain, extending from the Savannah to the Santee Rivers and from the Fall Line south to the Atlantic Ocean. However,

the greatest concentration of undefined or uncommon types occurred in the counties bordering the Savannah River south of Aiken. This area has a stronger influence from the southwest with artifacts and lithic materials much more similar to those as far away as central Florida than to those just north of the Fall Line in South Carolina.

A number of point types appear to be very local. I have found no record of them if they occur in other states. The points are assigned provisional letters such as "A," "B," "C," etc., for identification until it can be determined if they have been previously defined and named. Some points identified in other states, but not previously recorded in South Carolina, are being found in sufficient numbers to be included in any listing of South Carolina point types. These are identified by the name given by the person describing and naming the points (Appendix B).

Baked clay objects are found in abundance along the coast and inland on Lakes Marion and Moultrie. They are found in many shapes and degrees of craftsmanship, ranging from simple balls of clay, like those often found in association with the coastal shell middens, to very elaborately formed pieces (South 1970). Some are balls of clay with punctations and with holes through the center. Others are oblong or made in the form of pancakes and are quite thin and fragile. The most delicately made of these ceramic pieces are small objects which are one-half to three-quarter inches in diameter. These are round or ball-like and have four short legs. They are solid except for a small hole extending through it from top to bottom and a small hole through each leg (Fig. 7). The clay objects of the Coastal Plain would be an interesting study.

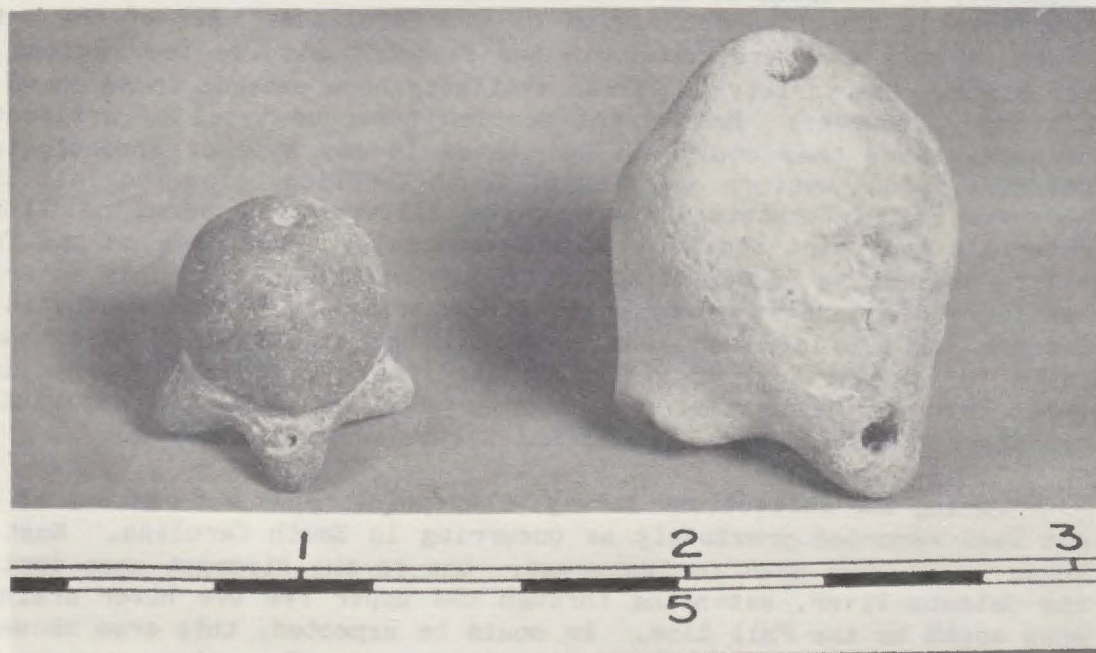


Figure 7. Round clay objects with four short legs and with holes extending through them from top to bottom.

Limestone sinks, or Carolina Bays as they are commonly called, are potential areas of archeological resources in South Carolina. These sinks are numerous, and collectors are finding them quite rewarding. Carl Claussen (Claussen et al. 1979) has focused his attention on these sinks with his work at Little Salt Spring site in Florida. Although none have been located in South Carolina with the depth of those in Florida, several exploratory trips and talks with collectors of these sites indicate at least some of them are excellent sites that have been occupied for a very long time. Paleo-Indian points have been found on several of these sinks.

Of the sites recorded during the survey, most are prehistoric and range from thin lithic scatters to large sites of apparent heavy occupation over a long period of time. A few still have some depth to protect them. Several of the sites are in danger of being destroyed in the future. As no federal money is involved, they require alternate ways of salvaging. A list of sites of national register merit is included in Appendix B. The primary concern of the survey is with prehistoric archeological resources, but other benefits exist as well.

A collector in Dorchester County reported to the Institute that a large dugout canoe had been raised from the Edisto River. Personnel of the underwater division at the Institute were able to convince the people who had raised the canoe to sink it again until it could be cared for properly. It proved to be a fine canoe of historic vintage.

Another collector informed me of a pottery in Edgefield County. This has been kept quiet to discourage possible looting. More than 20 unbroken specimens have been found. I have been invited to photograph and record the site.

Paleo-Indian Points

Paleo-Indian points were recorded differently from other artifacts. Being the oldest and among the rarest identifiable artifacts found in the state, they are in great demand by collectors. Many of these points have been sold or transported from the state for various reasons. When one is found, the collector is usually approached by a dealer offering sums of money, often hundreds of dollars. If it cannot be purchased, a trade will sometimes be made with large numbers of more recent artifacts being offered in exchange. For these reasons, Paleo-Indian points were recorded in greater detail than the numerous artifacts of more recent vintage.

The scarcity of these points has made this a relatively small task. Seventy have been recorded during the survey, augmenting the approximately 100 recorded over a 15 year period by James L. Michie, an archeologist at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. These points range from barely identifiable broken fragments to well manufactured unbroken points.

Raw material varies considerably with geographical range, but as a rule, it is of superior quality. Coastal Plain chert is the material

most often used. Paleo-Indian points made from this material are widely scattered over the Coastal Plain. They are occasionally found in Piedmont counties through South Carolina and extending into North Carolina. Thirty-eight of the total Paleo-Indian points recorded were made of Coastal Plain chert.

Eighteen Paleo-Indian points were made from metamorphic stone, predominately good rhyolites or welded tuff. As might be expected, these are found most often in the Piedmont, but one was recorded in Hampton County. Of the five made of quartz, two were fluted, but most were of the Suwannee type (Fig. 8). One of these was found in Alledale County near the town of Fairfax. Two made of "Ridge-and-Valley"-like chert were found in the Piedmont. One was similar to the Quad type of the Tennessee-North Alabama region. The others were small, but were typically fluted points of poor quality black chert. Three of the better made Paleo-Indian points were found in the area of Hartsville and Kershaw. These were made from an unidentified silicate or chert, pale gray in color and of excellent quality. This material is waxy in appearance with very little patina, and may have been thermally altered. Two others recorded were made from orthoquartzite; both were from the Coastal Plain.

This may not be a true picture of raw material because the Piedmont, where metamorphic stone and quartz are the most common lithic raw materials used, has very little land cleared compared to the Coastal Plain, and therefore, fewer collections exist for comparison. This lack of cultivation in the Piedmont may or may not be the reason for fewer Paleo-Indian points being recorded. It could be argued that Piedmont sites have shallow, eroded soils, and the entire artifactual content should be available for observation, while many sites on the Coastal Plain have little erosion and have never been plowed deep enough to disturb the earliest occupations of a site. On the other hand, the Piedmont appears to have been much more heavily collected than the Coastal Plain during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early part of this century. Tremendous quantities of these artifacts found their way into private collections and museums in the North. It is reasonable to believe that many of the rarest artifacts, including Paleo-Indian points, left the state by this means, a process that is still occurring. Another question mark is the river valleys in the Piedmont that have been drastically altered by the severe erosion of the surrounding hills. Little is known of the thousands of archeological sites buried in the valleys because of erosion.

Each artifact was recorded on a Lanceolate Projectile Point Data Sheet, printed by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology (Fig. 9). Photographs were taken in black and white, and color slides were made. When obtainable, the exact location where each point was found was plotted on a state map. Although too few are recorded to form any definite opinion, most of these Paleo-Indian points were found on high-hill sites near small creeks or springs in the inter-riverine and riverine areas of the Piedmont region and were equally distributed between riverine sites and larger creeks, that, for all practical purposes, can be called riverine sites in the Coastal Plain. Also, several Paleo-

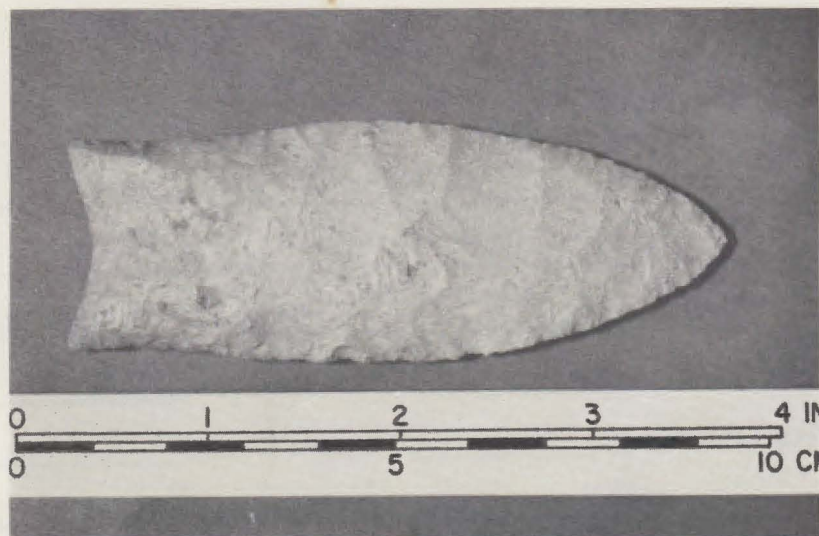


Figure 8. Suwannee Point.

Indian points have been found around Carolina bays of the Coastal Plain.

No attempt was made to record tool assemblages that were possibly Paleo-Indian because these were too easily confused with Early Archaic and far too numerous to be recorded. Many good collections of unifacial tools are available for research through these collectors, however, and are noted in individual collector reports.

Other Activities

Last and perhaps the most important events for the future of archeology were visits to schools (Figs. 10 and 11). In recent months, seven elementary and middle schools have requested talks or slide presentations on archeology. Reception has been excellent with requests for talks again next year. For many students, it was their first exposure to archeology. If enthusiasm is any indication of continued interest, we will have more supporters in the future. The visits take little time, and the rewards will be repaid many times in greater concern for our heritage, both prehistoric and historic. These activities may well prove to be the most worthwhile part of the survey. Archeology needs the understanding, support, and cooperation from all segments of society.

Summary

South Carolina's archeological resources are disappearing at an alarming rate, making it even more important to gather information

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

LANCEOLATE PROJECTILE POINT DATA SHEET

Owner name _____ Type Name _____ Specimen No. _____

Location or Site of Find _____ Negative No. _____

METRIC ATTRIBUTES (mm)	NON-METRIC ATTRIBUTES
Maximum Length _____	Raw Material _____
Estimated Complete Length _____	Munsell Color _____
Maximum Width _____	Patination _____
Basal Width _____	Edge Shape _____
Maximum Thickness _____	Edge Retouch _____
Depth of Basal Concavity _____	Facial Retouch _____
Length of Fluting:	Basal Retouch _____
Obverse _____	Basal Grinding _____
Reverse _____	
Length of Edge Grinding:	Fluting Technique _____
Left _____	Manufacturing Technique _____
Right _____	
Other: _____	Reworking _____
_____	Remarks _____

Sketch:

Recorder _____ Date _____



Figure 10. Students from Barnwell Elementary School on an archeological field trip.



Figure 11. For most students, it was their first exposure to archeology.

about our resources from some of our most knowledgeable citizens--amateur collectors. In the first phase of the survey, the names of well over 700 South Carolina collectors were recorded, 151 collections were documented in some detail, and 278 new sites have been added to the inventory files. Some of the latter are of national register quality.

Information has been gathered that is directly relevant to contemporary archeological research, for example, Paleo-Indian artifact distributions, lithic raw material quarry locations, and projectile point types previously unknown in South Carolina. In addition, a large dugout canoe was reported, several schools were visited, several people joined and now participate in the activities of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, and several collections have been donated to the Institute, providing materials for eventual display in the state museum. A less tangible, but more important and far-reaching consequence of the survey, has been the establishment of direct lines of communication between interested citizens and professional archeologists, clearly a relationship of mutual benefit.

The project has been one of high visibility, touching every county in the state, everywhere spreading the message that the guardians of South Carolina's cultural resources--the Department of Archives and History and the University's Institute of Archeology and Anthropology--want to learn from, as well as teach and serve, South Carolina's citizens.

The past year and a half have gone by all too fast. Many new friends have been made, not just for myself, but for archeology--friends who have already proven their sincere wish to become involved in the archeological process of our state. The minor reluctance of a few collectors was overcome by the efforts of the professional community supporting my efforts. They took time to talk with collectors who stopped by the Institute, made a visit with me when help was needed, and in short, backed up what I have been telling collectors: the professional community values their cooperation and wishes to create a better relationship between the two groups.

Doors have been opened, and lines of communication have been established. Although there is a great deal more to be accomplished, at least a start has been made. Professional and amateur archeologists have a real need for a close association. The amateurs need the expertise and guidance of the professional if they intend to advance their hobby. The professional community, handicapped by lack of personnel and funds to do more than minimal archeology on a few endangered sites, needs the large numbers of amateurs to monitor our archeological resources, and with proper guidance, to get involved in salvage archeology where the Institute cannot fulfill these obligations. The potential for increased knowledge in the form of new site inventory information, for collections to be donated to the state, and for future support for historical and archeological programs will make our present investment a profitable one. The future does not have to be as bleak as the past unless we allow it to be. To quote a phrase, "the past is the prologue."

APPENDIX A

Sites Recorded

	Total
38 AK-50-52-54-176-180-181-212-368	8
AL-116-117	2
BM-36-38-55-56-57-58-59	7
BR-115-116-117-118-119-120-121	7
BU-178-236-261-264-330-332-334-335-336-337	10
CH-440	1
CS-116-117-118-119	4
CT-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-121-122-123- 124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135- 136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147- 148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155	44
OR-31-32-91	3
ED-56-57	2
FA-135	1
GE-194	1
GR-77-94-95	3
GN-31-36-37-38-39-46-47-48-49	9
HA-17-18-19-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83- 84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91	24
JA-62-63-79-80	4
KE-35-36-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60- 61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-78-79-80-81	34
LA-20-21-22-23-24-25-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75- 76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93- 94-95-96-106-107-108-109-110	44
LV-79-80-127-128-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140- 141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151	26
LE-89-90	2
LX-87-88-89-90-91-92-113-115-116-117-234-237	12
MC-44-121-122-123-124-125-126	7
ML-18	1
NE-50-51	2
OC-167	1
OR-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-92	8
RD-217	1
SA-33-34-35-36	4
SU-33-34-35	3
UN-139-140-141-142	4
WG-76	1
YK-48-86	2
TOTAL	278

APPENDIX B

Sites of Potential National Register Merit

During the Collection Survey many prehistoric sites of interest were visited. Many of these were small lithic scatters or larger sites that were heavily eroded and heavily collected, leaving little of value for archeologists to examine. However, a few sites are still preserved to a degree and have the density of artifacts to merit some recognition.

The sites listed have all produced a large number of artifacts. Either the sites have enough soil depth to protect the site, or portions of them extend into wooded areas that offer protection.

Prehistoric Sites

38 AK-52
AK-45
AL-7
CT-112 (probable prehistoric mound)
CT-113
CL-30
GE-7
HA-13
HA-51
HA-47
HA-72
KE-60
LA-71
LA-89
LA-97
LA-101
NE-26
RD-18

Rock Shelters

Two rock shelter overhangs, neither of which have been tested, were recorded as potentially good sites. One of these (38CT149) has excellent potential as a prehistoric camp site. It is the largest rock shelter I have seen in South Carolina.

38 CT-149
LX-117

APPENDIX B (Cont.)

Historic Sites

While the survey was concerned primarily with prehistoric sites, historic sites were also noted. One site is a cave excavated in historic times at an undetermined date and for an unknown purpose. This is located on national forest property in Oconee County (380C167).

Another is an old house located on a prehistoric site (38MC44). This home is over 200 years old and was built by a shipwright. A number of techniques used in shipbuilding are incorporated into the house's construction. For instance, the studs on the second floor curve in like the ribs of a ship.

380C167

38MC44

APPENDIX C

Point Types

To my knowledge no serious attempt has been made to recognize and to place in the proper chronological sequence the many types of bifaces found in South Carolina. Until sites are found that will yield this information, we can only make assumptions based on technical similarities to artifact types found in neighboring states that have been dated with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

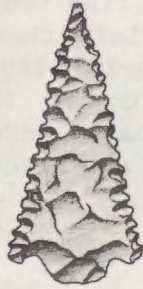
The following list is not complete for all the point types that occur in South Carolina. Paleo-Indian points are treated separately. The point types listed by Coe (1964) are also excluded. The types listed are familiar types that are recognized over much of the state. Those listed by name have previously been named and placed in some chronological order by other archeologists doing research in other states. South Carolina has enough points of types named by other states to justify including them in a list for this state.

Letters of the alphabet will identify points that have not been previously recorded until further research can establish their place in a chronological sequence. Most of these points appear to be restricted in their range and may not occur outside that locale.

In most cases the point sample used to obtain data was large enough to be credible. However, further research may alter the known locale of some of these points or their diagnostic attributes. All artifacts are drawn three-quarters to life size.

APPENDIX C (Cont.)

Type "A"



Length: 40-60 mm
Width: 20-25 mm
Thickness: 6-8 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex-Diamond
Blade Shape: Straight
Stem: Contracted or straight
Base: Straight or excurvate
Shoulders: Slightly barbed

This point type is symmetrical with fair to excellent workmanship with a pronounced median ridge. Flaking is by percussion with fine retouch on blade edges creating serrations. The stem length averages approximately one-tenth or less of the blade length. No resharpening has been observed. Raw material is Coastal Plain chert (never thermally altered). These points occur primarily in the lower Savannah River drainage area and are probably of the Middle or Late Woodland period.

Type "B"



Length: 75-110 mm
Width: 25-30 mm
Thickness: 8-12 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Straight-excurvate
Stem: Straight or tapered from shoulder
shoulder

The Briar Creek type (Type "B") is a thick lanceolate point similar to Guilford in appearance but with much better craftsmanship. Flaking is percussive with long shallow flakes removed, usually random, but sometimes parallel with fine retouch on blade edges. Lateral and

basal edges of the stem are often ground. If the stem is straight, it is indented, leaving a narrow shoulder. This is the typical Briar Creek type (Brockington 1971). The variety with the tapered stem appears identical otherwise and is probably a variant of Briar Creek. It is often resharpened into a scraper or flesher-like tool. Raw material is almost always thermally altered Coastal Plain Chert, and most of these points are found in the counties bordering the lower Savannah River. A point quite similar to type "B" occurs in the Piedmont. Commonly called Guilford (Coe 1964), it is usually made of rhyolite or good quality quartz, but the technology is different, the Guilford being more crudely made.

Type "C"



Length: 40-55 mm
 Width: 30-35 mm
 Thickness: 8-12 mm
 Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
 Blade Shape: Excurvate
 Stem: Expanded
 Base: Excurvate

This point type is thick in relation to width and length. Percussion flaking occurs with some retouch along the edges that is probably a result of resharpening. The stem is thinned and is formed by removing large flakes that create side notches leaving an expanded stem. It is often resharpened into scraper or flesher-like tools. This point is commonly found in the lower Savannah River area and is made of thermally altered Coastal Plain chert. It is probably from the Woodland period.

Type "D"



Length: 40-60 mm
 Width: 20-25 mm
 Thickness: 8-10 mm
 Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
 Blade Shape: Slightly excurvate
 Stem: Straight to slightly expanded
 Base: Straight to slightly convex

This type is a symmetrical well-made point and is relatively thick. Pressure flaking occurs on the entire point. Flake scars are

small and shallow. It often has very small serrations on the blade edges. The stem has the same thickness as the blade except at the base where it is retouched. The stem width is approximately three-quarters of the blade width, and the shoulders are straight to slightly sloped. The raw material is always thermally altered Coastal Plain chert. The point is often resharpened into a scraper or flesher-like tool. These points are found throughout the southwestern Coastal Plain and are probably of the Middle Archaic period or later.

Type "E"



Length: 35-40 mm
 Width: 28-33 mm
 Thickness: 8-11 mm
 Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
 Blade Shape: Straight to
 excurve
 Stem: Slightly expanded, thick
 Base: Straight-slightly
 incurvate

Manufacture is by percussion with random flaking. The point is crude and is found most often in a highly resharpened stage. It is found throughout the southwestern Coastal Plain and is always made from thermally altered Coastal Plain chert. This type probably represents the Late Archaic or Woodland period.

Type "F"



Length: 35-55 mm
 Width: 28-36 mm
 Thickness: 5-8 mm
 Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
 Blade Shape: Straight
 Stem: Straight or expanded
 Base: Straight or incurvate
 Shoulders: Barbed—often
 expanded

Flaking is by percussion and is usually crude, often unifacial with minimal retouch of the ventricular side. Some exhibit wear on blade edges. This type is commonly found in the southwestern Coastal Plain. The raw material is Coastal Plain chert. It is probably of the Woodland period.

TYPE "G"



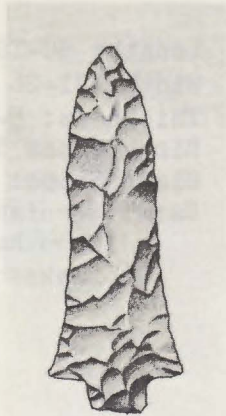
Length: 80-140 mm
Width: 40-80 mm
Thickness: 9-14 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape :Excurvate
Stem: Contracted
Base: Straight or Rounded
Shoulders: straight—tapered
or inversely tapered

This is a large point made by percussion flaking with seldom any retouch. When found in the Piedmont and Pee Dee regions of South Carolina, the point is usually made of good quality rhyolite, often flow-banded. Coastal Plain chert is the common raw material used in the southeastern counties, although some rhyolite is found there as well. Type "G" is frequently resharpened, although this seems to occur more in the Piedmont and Pee Dee areas rather than the lower Coastal Plain. Points like these were found in the fiber-tempered zone at Stallings Island by Bullen and Greene (1970).

This point is commonly called Gary (Suhm, Krieger, and Jelks 1954). Even though the general symmetry is alike, this point is much larger, not as finely made, and never made from thermally altered chert, as most Gary points. It is never resharpened into a scraper or flesher-like tool, which is a common occurrence with the Gary point.

Type "G" is abundant statewide and usually occurs on Late Archaic-Early Woodland period sites.

Type "J"



Length: 50-75 mm
Width: 18-27 mm
Thickness: 5-7 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Recurve
Stem: Straight
Base: Straight
Shoulders: Horizontal or
slightly sloped

This point is well made, thin and symmetrical. Flaking is by percussion with retouch along blade edges. It is found statewide, but it is not common. Greatest density occurs in the Piedmont and upper Pee Dee River area. This type is usually made from rhyolite in the Piedmont or from Coastal Plain chert in southwestern counties. It is probably from the Woodland period.

Type "L"



Length: 50-75 mm
Width: 25-35 mm
Thickness: 6-10 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Slightly excurvate
Stem: Expanded
Base: Straight to slightly
incurvate
Shoulder: Horizontal to
slight barb

This type is well made and symmetrical. Flaking is made by random percussion flaking with fine retouch along blade edges. The stem is often thinned, and the base is sometimes ground. The stem is approximately three-quarters of the blade width and often resharpened into a scraper or flesher-like tool. It is always made of thermally altered Coastal Plain chert and is most common in counties bordering the Savannah River south of Aiken. It is probably of the Early to Middle Archaic period occupation.

Type "N"



Length: 50-70 mm
Width: 21-26 mm
Thickness: 5-7 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Excurvate
Base: Straight or excurvate
Some have thinning
flakes removed

This point appears very old. Percussion flaking occurs with some occasional retouch on the edges of the blade. Workmanship is from poor to fair. No grinding or smoothing appears on the base. This may or may not be a point type. It could be only a preform, but the few that have been seen are very heavily patinated and weathered. In contrast, most Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic points are made of excellent material. Type "N" is found on early sites on the southwestern Coastal Plain.

Type "O"



Length: 60-80 mm
Width: 27-40 mm
Thickness: 6-8 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Excurvate
Stem: Expanded
Base: Excurvate--always ground,
some thinned
Shoulder: Barbed

This is a finely flaked point with pressure flaking and with long shallow flakes removed from the entire point. Fine retouch occurs on the edges. Notches are very acute, and the stem is always longer than the barbs, often having straight sides before expanding at the base. When resharpened it is by beveling; however, the relative thinness of the blade makes it less pronounced than in other Early Archaic points of the region. This point is found statewide but is not common everywhere. This type occurs in the Coastal Plain and is made of good qual-

ity Coastal Plain chert. In the Piedmont or Pee Dee region, it is most often made of good quality rhyolite. Craftsmanship of this point is finer than other Early Archaic points such as the Taylor and Palmer.

Type "Q"



Length: 35-50 mm
Width: 17-22 mm
Thickness: 5-8 mm
Blade Cross Sect: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Excurvate
Stem: Expanded
Base: Incurvate

The stem is formed by shallow side notches cut into lanceolate blades. Flaking is by percussion with fine retouch along the blade edges forming fine serrations. The point occurs in Hampton, Allendale and Jasper Counties and probably several other counties in the southwestern part of South Carolina. All are made of Coastal Plain chert. It is probably from the Woodland period.

TYPE "R"



Length: 35-50 mm
Width: 25-35 mm
Thickness: 7-10 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Excurvate
Stem: Expanded—thick
Base: Excurvate—often
platform not removed
Shoulder: Barbed

Craftsmanship of this point varies from fair to excellent. Flaking percussion with fine retouch along the blade edges gives serrations to some. The point is made of Coastal Plain chert. Most of the points are found in counties bordering the lower Savannah River south of Aiken. They are not common. It is probably of the Woodland period.

TYPE "S"



Length: 40-65 mm
Width: 22-32 mm
Thickness: 5-7 mm
Blade Cross Section: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Excurvate
Stem: Expanded
Base: Straight--thinned

This point is a thin symmetrical point with percussion flaking with retouch on the edges. The flaking is random, shallow and fairly large. The stem is formed by shallow notches cut in the side of the lanceolate blade. Most of these points are made from a gray or black ridge and valley chert, and of those seen, most occur in the Broad River drainage area of the Piedmont. These points are not common.

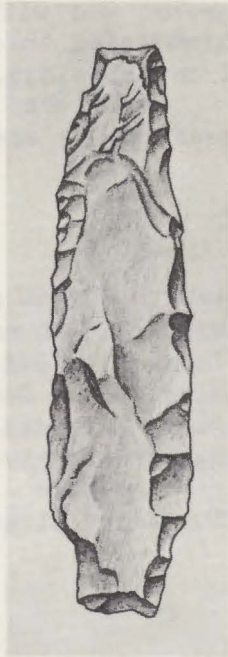
TYPE "T"



Length: 50-80 mm
Width: 18-25 mm
Thickness: 7-11 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex-
Diamond
Blade Shape: Slight excurvate
Stem: Contracted
Base: Rounded
Shoulder: Expanded

Craftsmanship of this point is fair to excellent. It is symmetrical with percussion flaking. Some have fine retouch on the blade edges. When resharpened the shoulders are often expanded giving a dagger-like appearance. Usually the point is made of rhyolite. Most of the points seen are in the Pee Dee region of the state and are probably of the Woodland period.

TYPE "U"



Length: 85-110 mm
Width: 24-30 mm
Thickness: 10-14 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex-
Diamond
Stem: Straight to contracted
Base: Straight or some have
striking platform
Shoulder: Tapered or round

Type "U" is the poorest made point I have seen in South Carolina with crude percussion; flaking, random, with wide and deep flake scars, and no retouch. Portions of the raw material are often left unaltered. The stem is almost as wide as the blade. Most of these points were made from argillite, and most occur in the upper Pee Dee River area. They may be allied with the Guilford but in a much cruder form.

TYPE "V"



Length: 75-110 mm
Width: 38-45 mm
Thickness: 9-13 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Excurvate
Stem: Contracted
Base: Round
Shoulders: Narrow—sloping

These points are large and well made. Not many are seen but all are made from thermally altered Coastal Plain chert. Flaking is by

percussion with large shallow flakes removed and with retouch on the edges. The point is thick and heavy, maintaining thickness across the width of the blade. The stem is ground on all sides, and blade edges often have wear patterns on the edges. Some are resharpened into scrapers or fleshing tools. Most of these points are from the southwestern Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

TYPE "W"



Length: 35-60 mm
Width: 28-40 mm
Thickness: 6-8 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Stem: Expanded--round
Base: Slightly incurvate--
ground
Shoulder: Slightly barbed

This is a thin, well-made point. It is symmetrical, percussion-flaked with long shallow flakes removed and with retouch on all edges. The blade is always wider than the stem. Thinning flakes are removed from some stems. Most of the points are resharpened. The predominant raw material is rhyolite. The point is most common in the eastern Piedmont and upper Pee Dee River area. It is fairly common.

Type "X"



Length: 50-70 mm
Width: 30-45 mm
Thickness: 6-8 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Straight to
slightly excurvate
or incurvate
Base: Incurvate

This point is rather large when made of Coastal Plain chert; it is slightly smaller when made of quartz. It is very symmetrical and well made. It is nearly equilateral, but some are narrow, particularly those made of quartz. This point seems to be identical to the Yadkin point described by Coe (1964) except for the serrations and slightly larger size, which may be due to the raw material used. Only a few of these have been seen, all from the Savannah River Valley south in McCormick County.

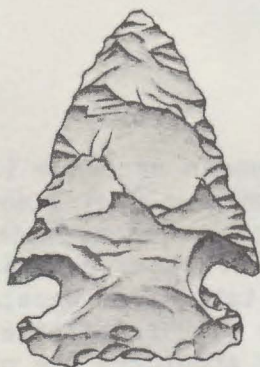
TYPE "Y"



Length: 40-65 mm
Width: 27-40 mm
Thickness: 7-10 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Incurvate to
 excurvate
Stem: expanded
Base: Bifurcate--lobed

This is a large bifurcated point fairly common in the Pee Dee River and upper Lynches River area. In its initial stage, the point is relatively wide and thin with horizontal shoulders; most of those seen, however, have been extensively resharpended, and they become strongly serrated, and the shoulders become tapered, and the blade may become straight or incurvate and narrow, giving the point a thick appearance. These are never beveled and are resharpended in a manner which narrows the blade as opposed to the Lecroy point (another bifurcate), which is shortened drastically by reshaping. Some have grinding on the stem and base; others, none. Flaking is by percussion but well controlled with long shallow flakes removed. This point is not as thin as other bifurcate points, particularly the Lecroy. The raw materials are predominantly rhyolite, with many being heavily patinated. This type probably belongs to the Middle Archaic period.

TYPE "Z"



Length: 45-60 mm
Width: 33-41 mm
Thickness: 7-10 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Excurvate
Stem: Notched
Shoulder: Barbed

This is a large, crude corner-to-side notched point with random percussion flaking. The stem is often as wide as the blade and is heavily ground. The point is seldom beveled. It is commonly called Palmer, but is much larger and more crudely made than the Palmer described by Coe (1964). The point is found throughout the lower Coastal Plain, and most are made from Coastal Plain chert.

Gary (not illustrated)

The Gary, or Gary-like point, is common in South Carolina and is found statewide. It is made of excellent material wherever found. When made of Coastal Plain chert it is almost always thermally altered, frequently resharpened, and sometimes altered into a scraper or flesher tool. These points are well made by percussion with fine retouch on all edges.

The following description is by Newell and Krieger (1949: 164-165) from types found in Texas. "This type has a contracting stem tapering toward the base to a pointed or rounded end. The blade is triangular with edges usually straight to convex but sometimes concave or recurved. Shoulders may be small but usually flare out almost at right angles; barbs, if present at all, are short. Stems usually contract strongly to a pointed or a somewhat rounded base but may at times approach being parallel."

TYPE "AA"



A point that may well be either Duncan or Hanna is found throughout the Piedmont and upper Pee Dee River area, being more numerous from the Catawba River east to the Pee Dee. Three are made from a variety of raw material, and the craftsmanship of these points range from fair to good. The following description is taken from Wheeler (1954). "The Duncan is a medium sized stemmed biface with indefinite shoulders. The blade edges are usually excurvate. The shoulders are often ill-defined and rounded but can be nearly horizontal. The stem is usually straight with an incurvate or notched base. The cross section is usually biconvex but can be median-ridged. The techniques of manufacture are similar to the Guilford. The description for the Hanna is similar, but the shoulders are said to be sometimes inversely tapered and the stem usually expanded." This is not true of the points I have seen. Very few have expanded stems. None have been seen with inversely tapered shoulders. I believe these points are more closely related to the Duncan point.

Hernando



Length: 3.5-6.3 cm
Width: 2.3-4.0 cm
Thickness: .5-.8 cm

This is a fairly thin, well-made, small-to-medium sized, straight-sided, basally notched, narrow, isosceles triangular point. While the blade edges tend to be straight, they may be slightly excurvate to incurvate with occasional serrations (10-15%) present. This description is from "A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points" by Ripley P. Bullen. He mentions a possible date of 500 B.C.-A.D. 200. These points are not common and are usually found in Beaufort, Jasper and Hampton Counties. They probably occur elsewhere.

Jacks Reef Corner Notch



A point similar to Jacks Reef Corner notch has been found randomly throughout the state. Although it is not numerous, there seems to be a small concentration near Elloree in Orangeburg County. All seen have been of blue-gray or black Ridge and Valley chert. The following description is by Ritchie (1961): "This is a broad, thin, corner-notched point of medium size, frequently having angular edges. It ranges from about 2.5 to 5.7 cm in length and has a maximum thickness of .4 to .6 cm. One large point found is 10.2 cm large and .8 cm thick. It is about one and one-fourth times as long as broad. It is ovoidal or pentagonal in outline and flat or nearly flat in cross section. Edges are excurvate or angular. Stems are corner-notched and basically flaring; barbs are small to large, thin and sharp. Base is straight

and occasionally smoothed." The local points fit this description well.

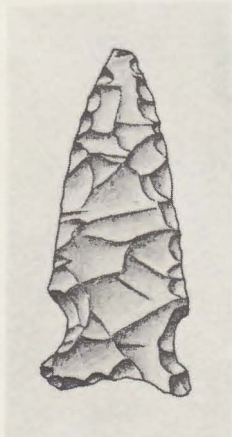
Lecroy



Length: 19-35 mm
Width: 16-28 mm
Thickness: 4-6 mm

The blades are triangular. Edges on most specimens are straight, but a few are excurvate or incurvate. Blades are serrated along the edges in about one-third of the specimens. Bases are deeply notched, this being accomplished by the removal of one large flake and several small ones. Stems are straight or slightly flared or expanded. On many specimens the stem is almost as wide as the blade. Edges of the stem are finely chipped. No evidence of grinding is present. Shoulders are straight and at right angles to the stem. On a few specimens the shoulder is absent.

Rowan



Length: 50-60 mm
Width: 24-35 mm
Thickness: 7-10 mm
Blade Cross Sect.: Biconvex
Blade Shape: Straight-Excurvate

This point commonly occurs in the upper Pee Dee River area of the state and appears to be the Rowan point that is found more commonly further north. I am not too familiar with the range of this point and I have no formal description. From my own observation, the point is often resharpened. It is never beveled or serrated. The base is straight or slightly concave, with large, and rounded side notches. It

is usually basally thinned. Manufacture is by percussion with fine re-touch on all edges. It is almost always made of good quality rhyolite, and a few are made from quartz or welded tuff.

APPENDIX D

Lithic Raw Material Distribution in South Carolina: An Example of Collection Potential

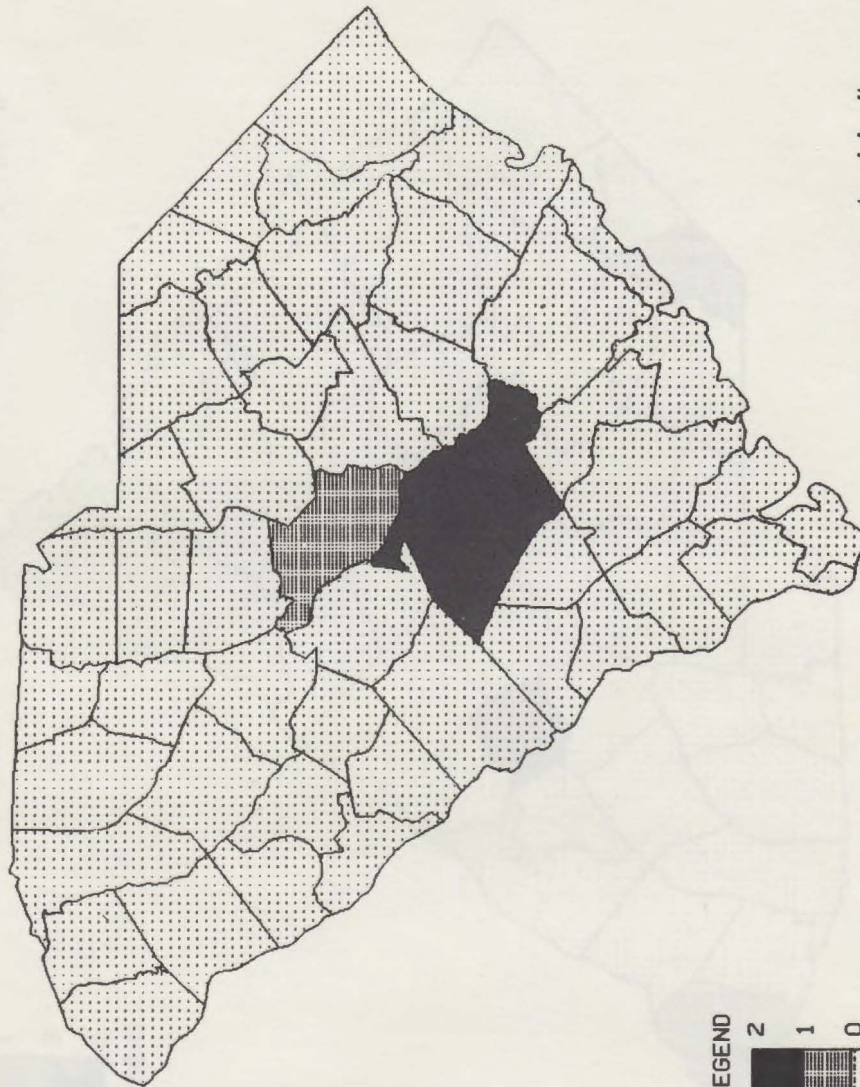
Anyone with more than a passing interest in the prehistory of South Carolina is aware of the diversity of lithic raw materials used by the Indians. No serious attempt has been made to identify the numerous types of stone, or to determine their source and their geographical distribution. The many collections of lithic artifacts found in all parts of the state, and the knowledge of those who collected them, are an ideal source of research material for such a study. The following maps are not intended as such a study, but, rather, they show the possibilities of using these collections as a source of data. Only the more common lithics are shown; others, such as unidentified cherts and silicates, have been excluded until more data can be obtained. These lithic artifacts, however, represent only a very small fraction of the total seen in collections. My classification of the various lithic material is generalized somewhat. Rhyolites and tuffs, for instance, could and should be broken down into their many different kinds such as banded or porphyritic rhyolite, welded or felsic tuff, etc. However, visual identification of raw materials can be very difficult and there is disagreement even among professional geologists as to proper identification.

Data for these maps were taken from only a small portion of the total lithic collections available. Only material that could be verified as being found from a particular locale were used. Percentages of the lithic material were arrived at by counting some collections in their entirety; others were only a representative portion.

An extensive study of the lithic material in prehistoric collections, using a larger sample, will probably alter these maps somewhat. However, I do not think the changes will be drastic. The most noticeable changes will be the division of raw materials, as, for instance, the meta-volcanic material, rhyolites, tuffs, etc.

South Carolina Collections Survey

Percentage of Fossiliferous Chert

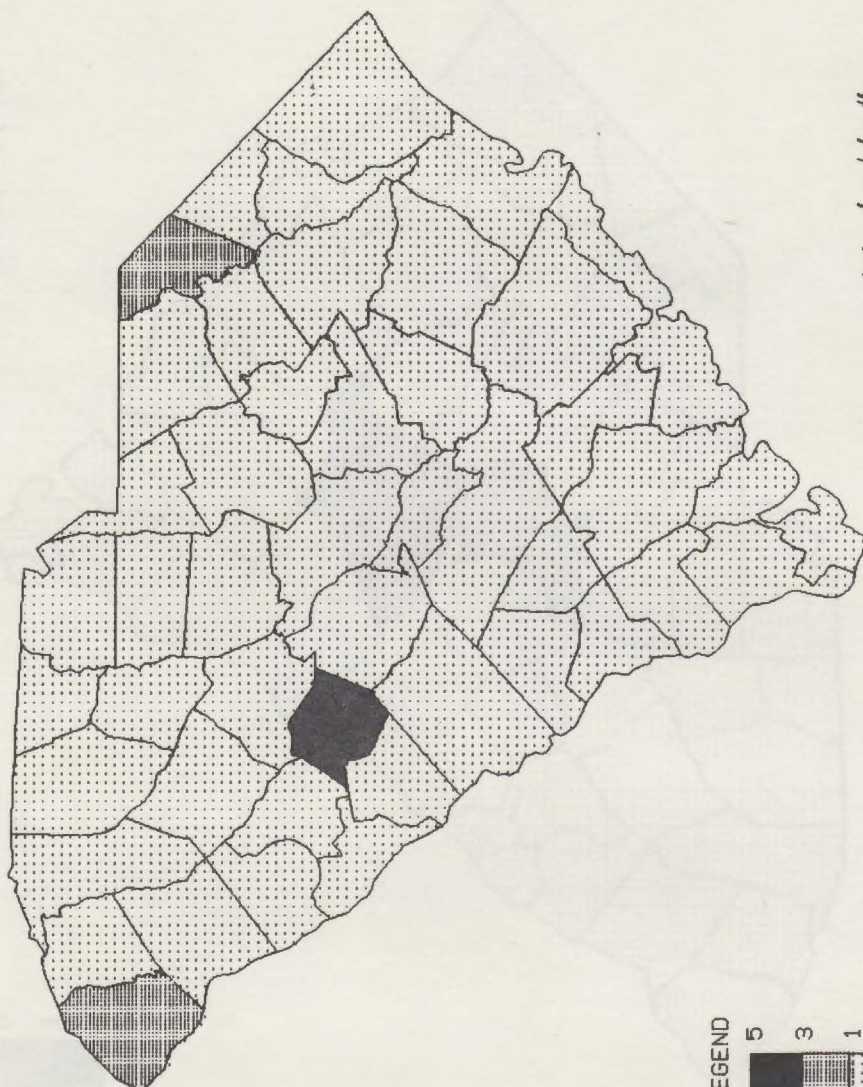


LEGEND
2
1
0
0



map produced by the
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University of South Carolina

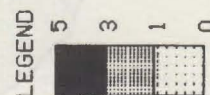
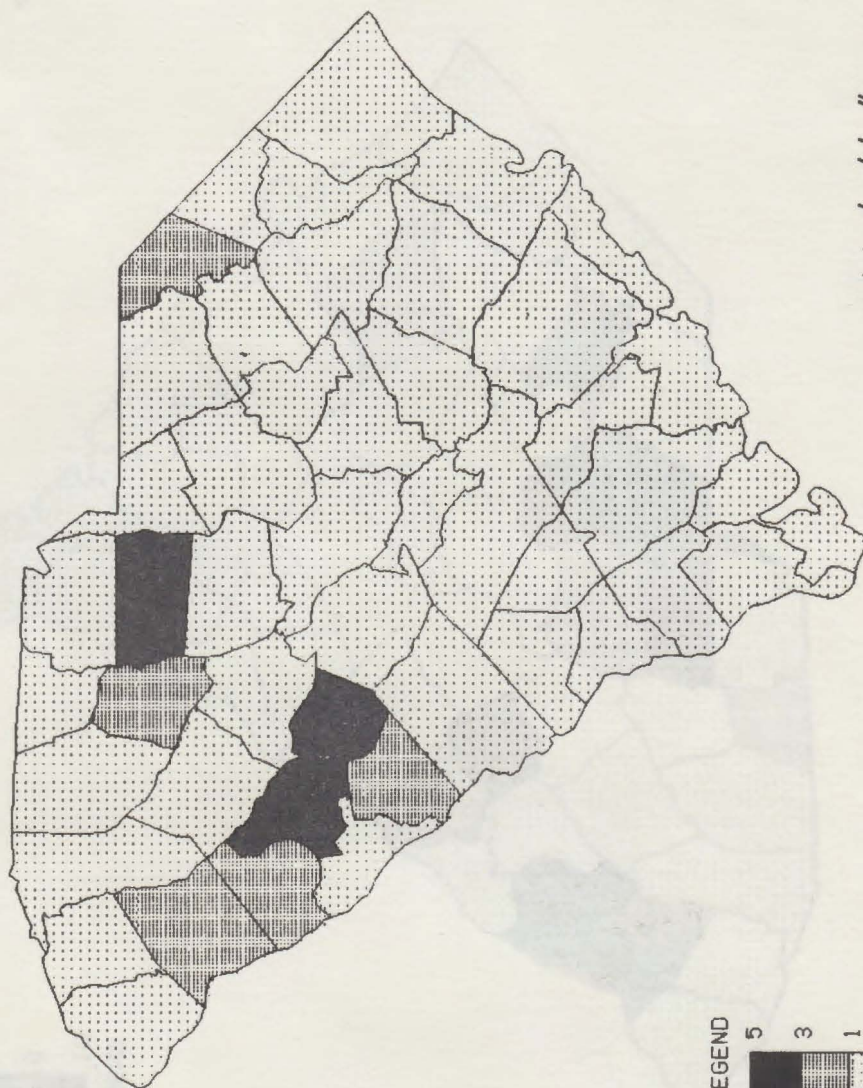
Percentage of Schist



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South Carolina Collections Survey

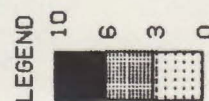
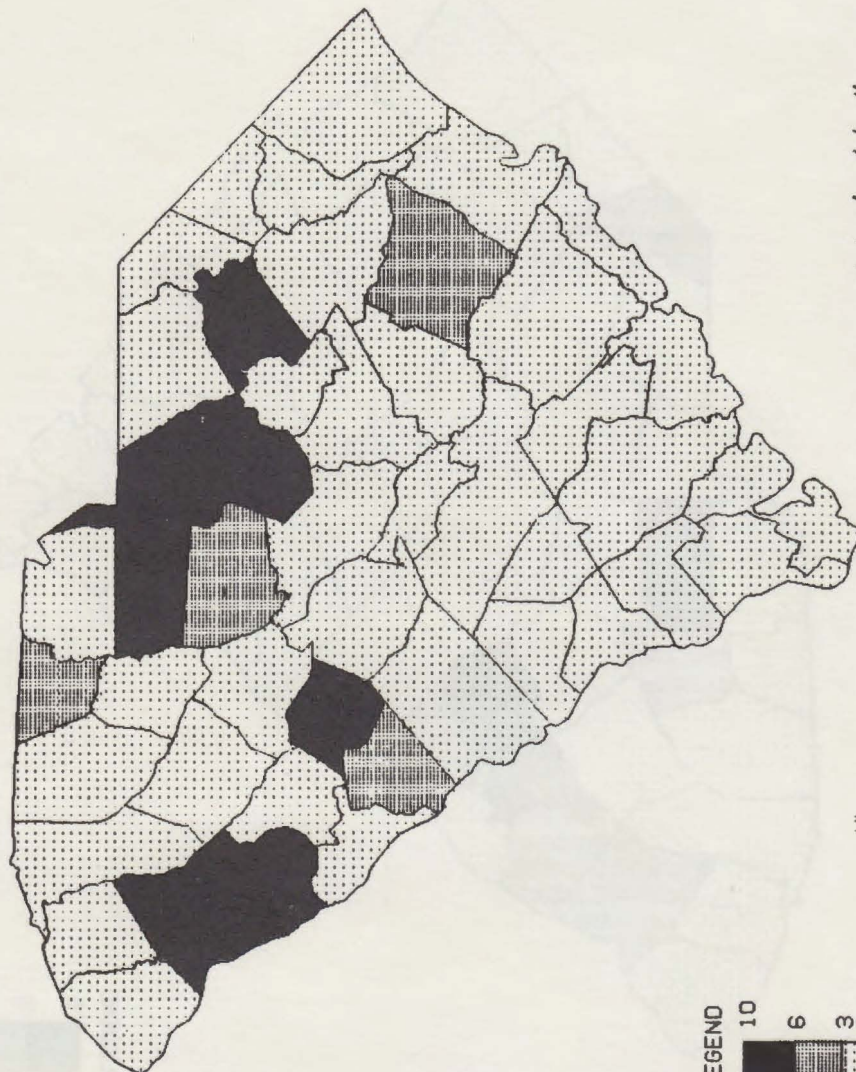
Percentage of Diorite



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South Carolina Collections Survey

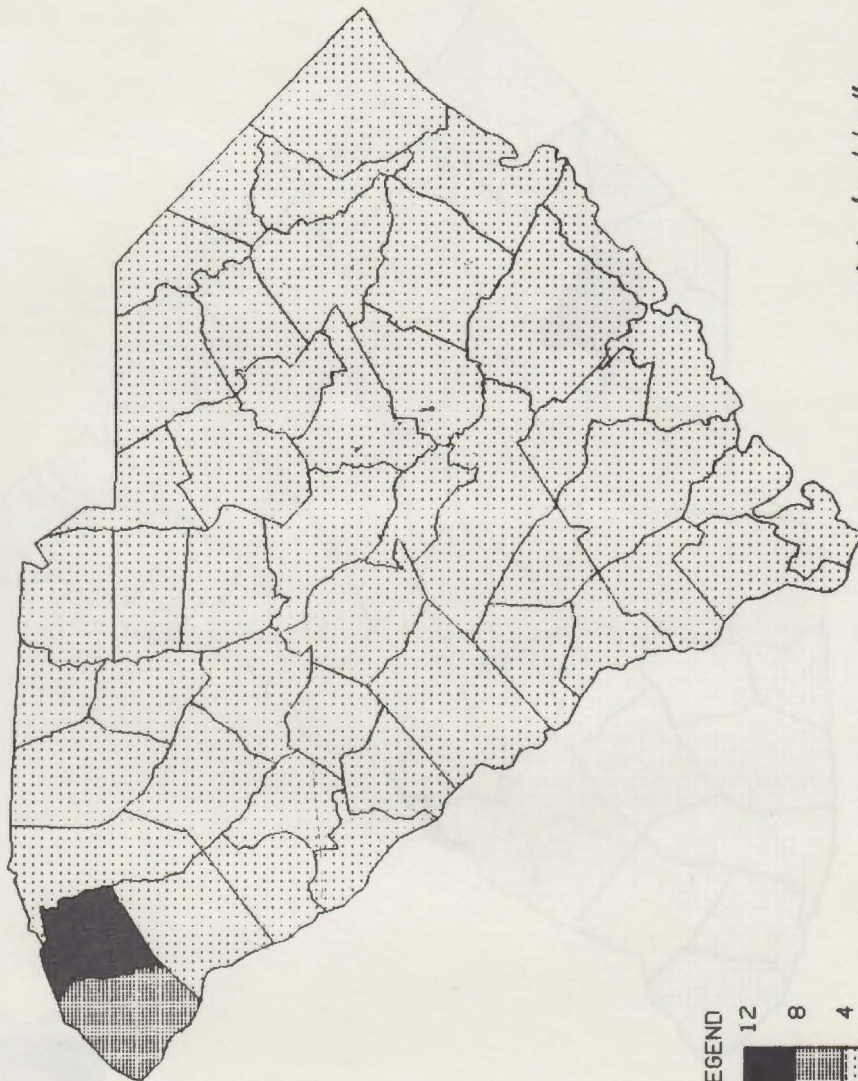
Percentage of Tuff



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South Carolina Collections Survey

Percentage of Ridge and Valley Chert



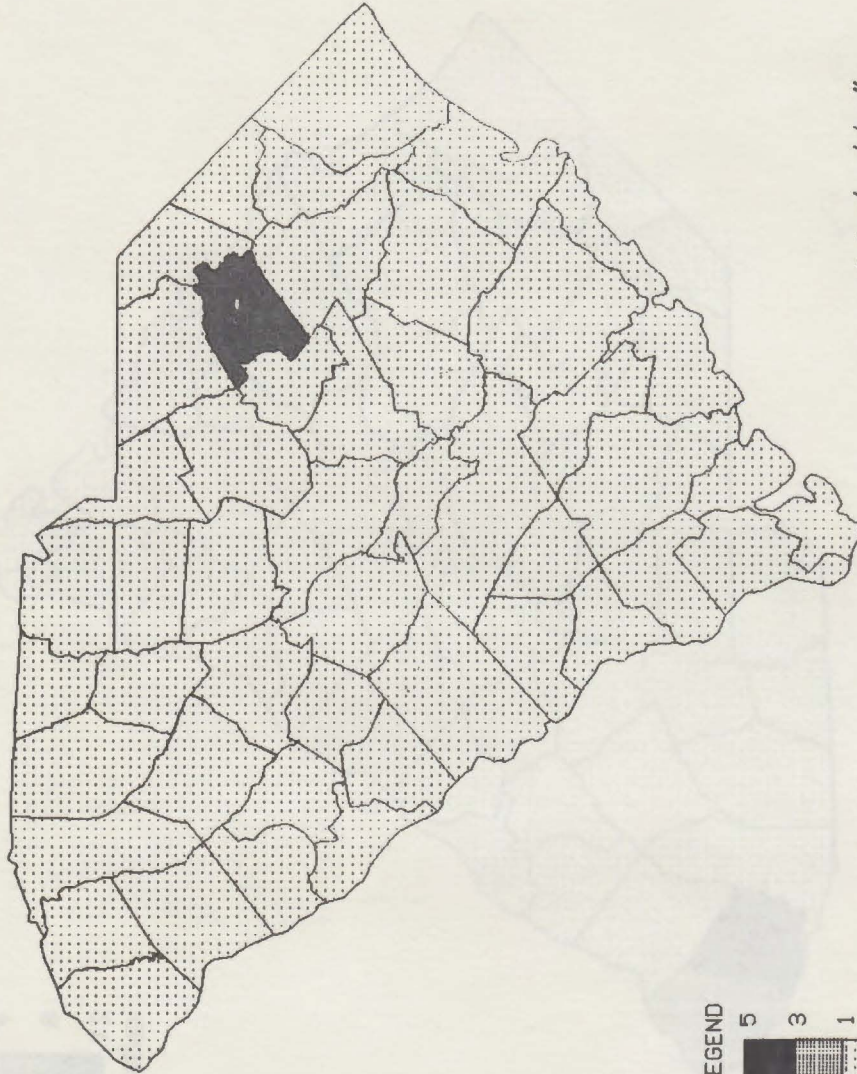
LEGEND
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8
4
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South Carolina Collections Survey

Percentage of Basalt



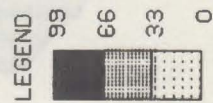
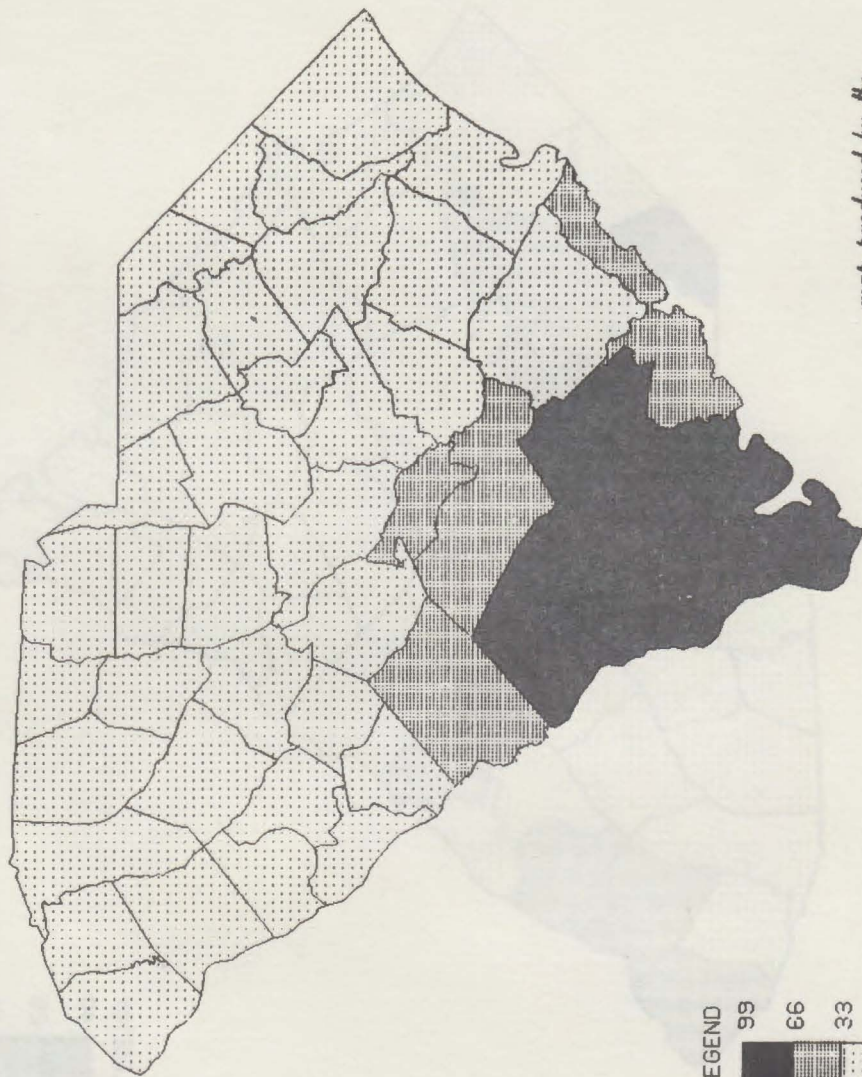
LEGEND
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1
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South Carolina Collections Survey

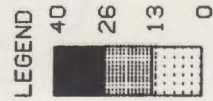
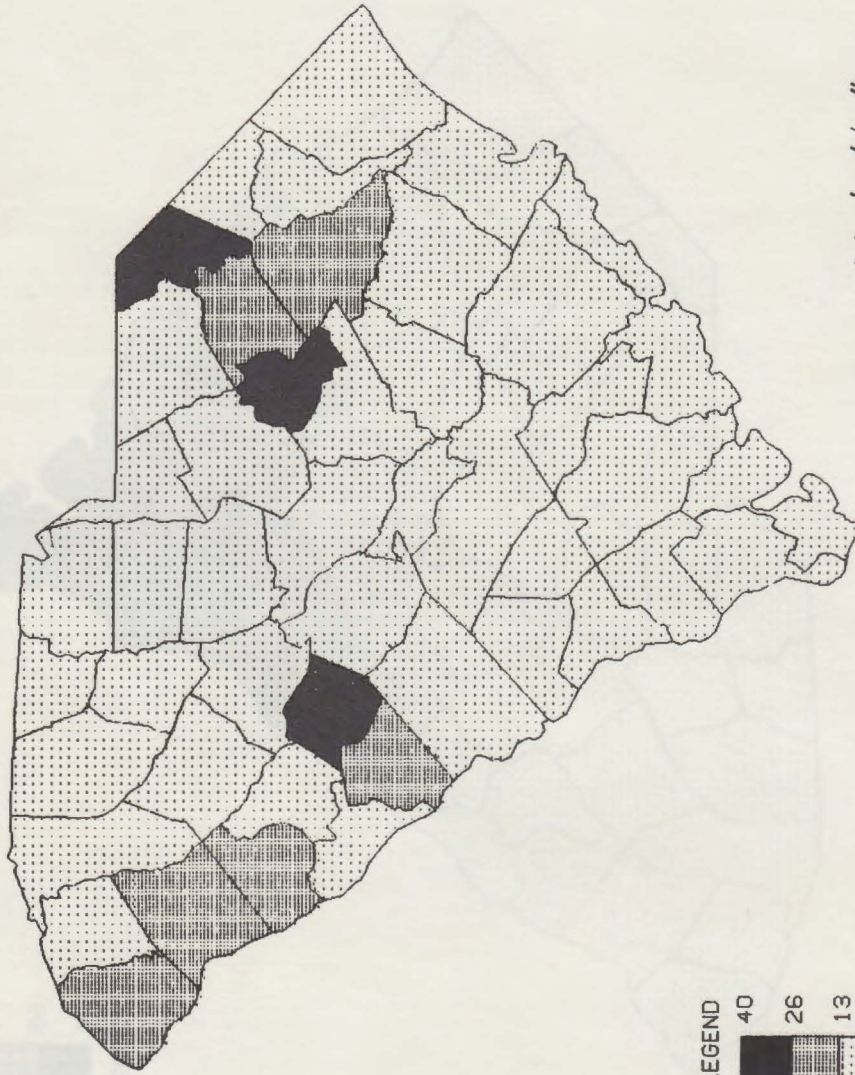
Percentage of Coastal Plain Chert



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South Carolina Collections Survey

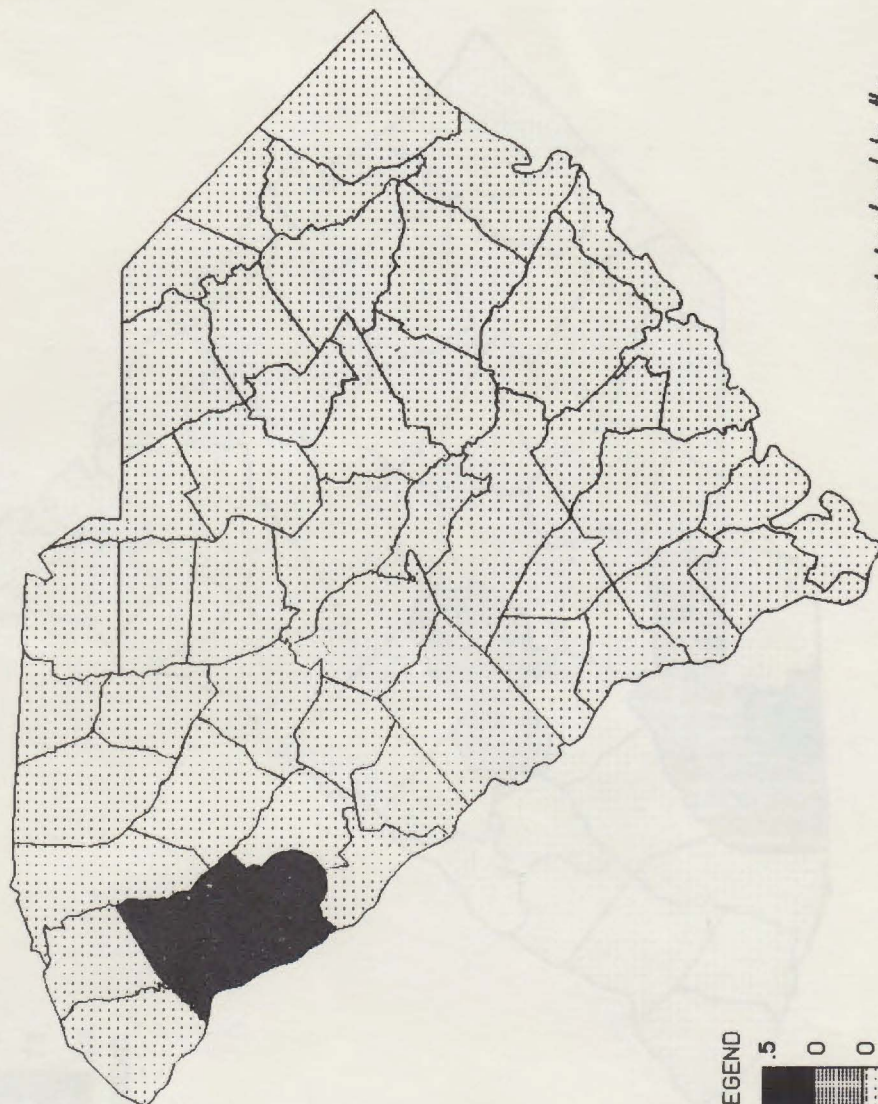
Percentage of Argillite



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South Carolina Collections Survey

Percentage of Jasper



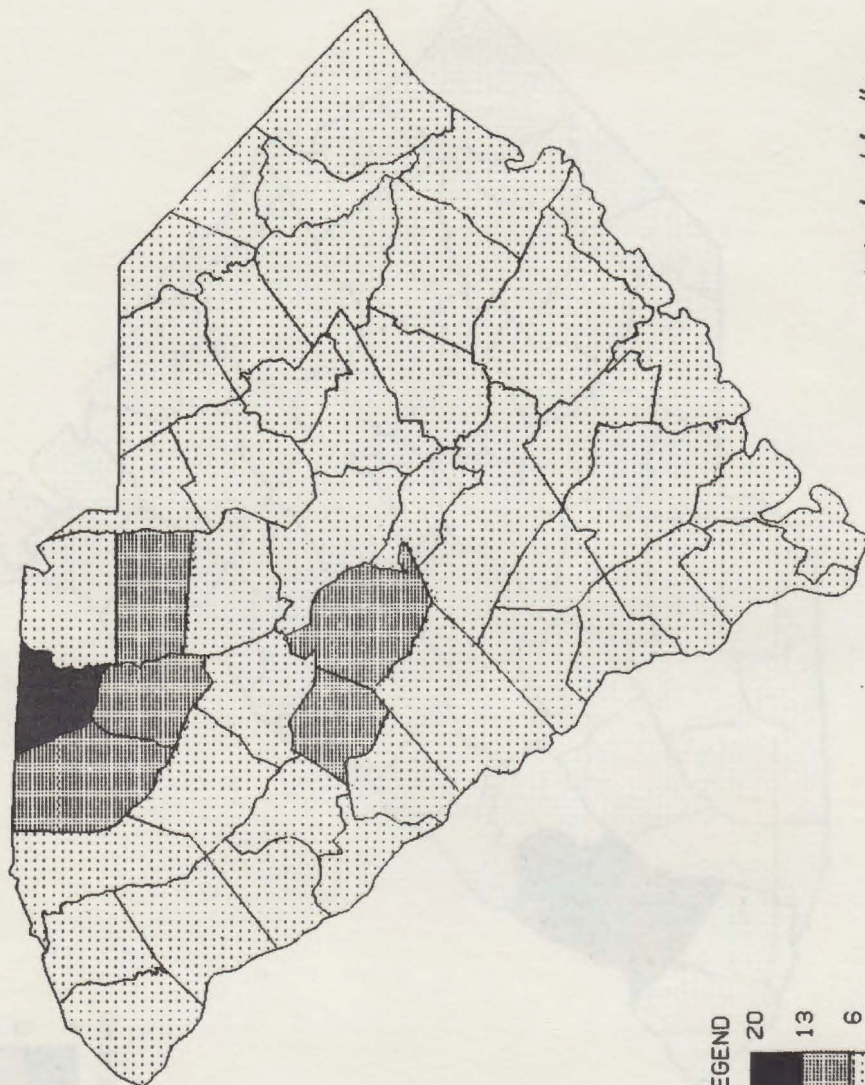
LEGEND
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map produced by the
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South Carolina Collections Survey

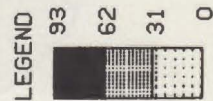
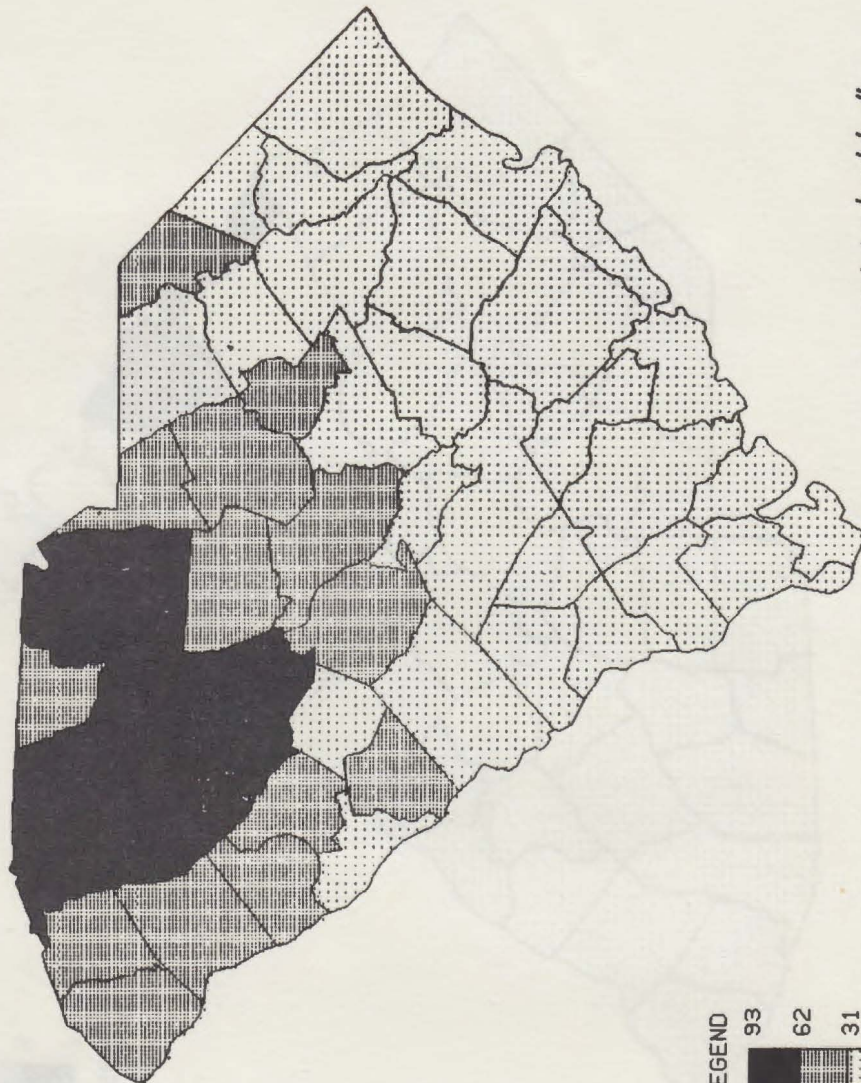
Percentage of Quartzite



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South Carolina Collections Survey

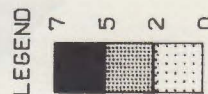
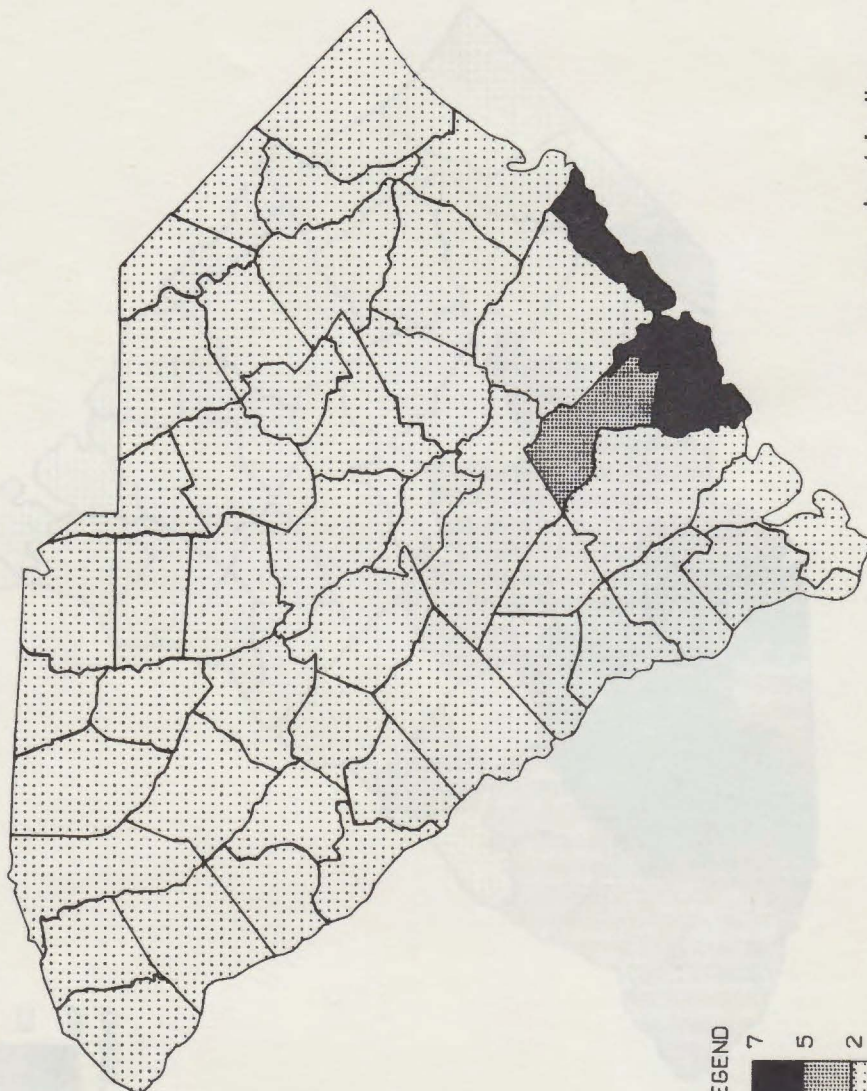
Percentage of Quartz



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South Carolina Collections Survey

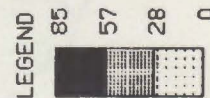
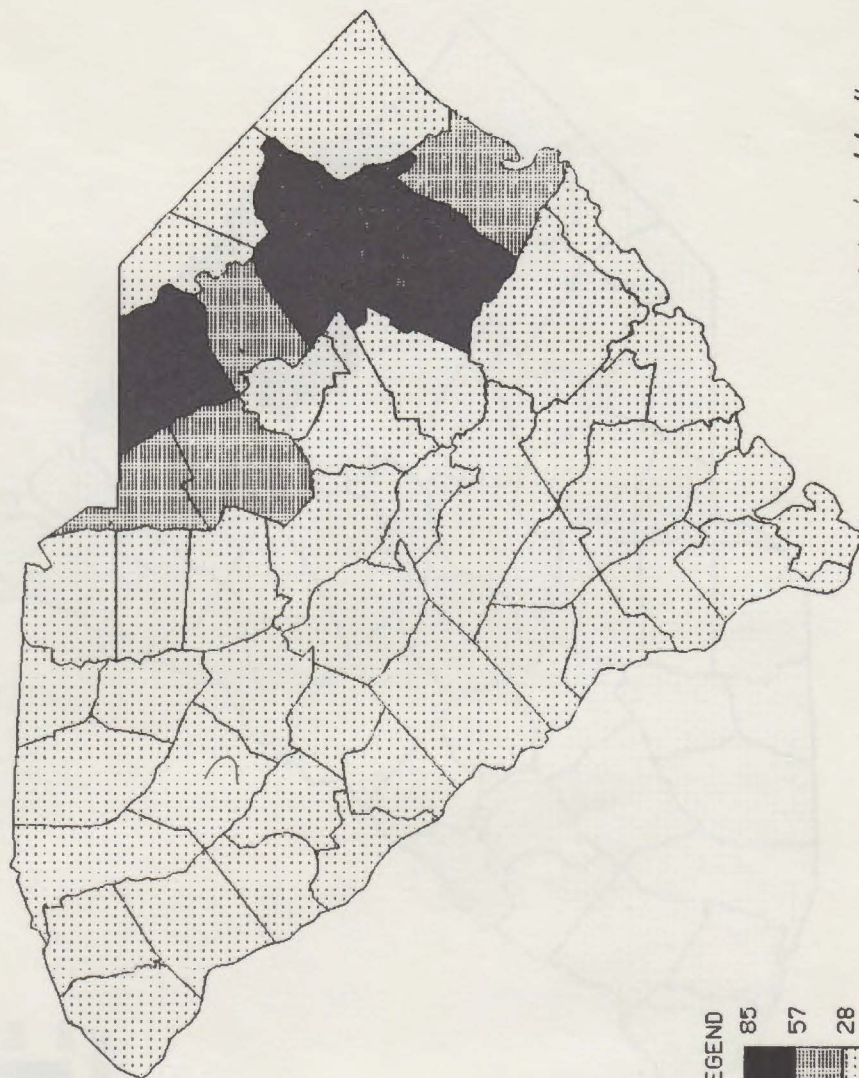
Percentage of Siltstone



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South Carolina Collections Survey

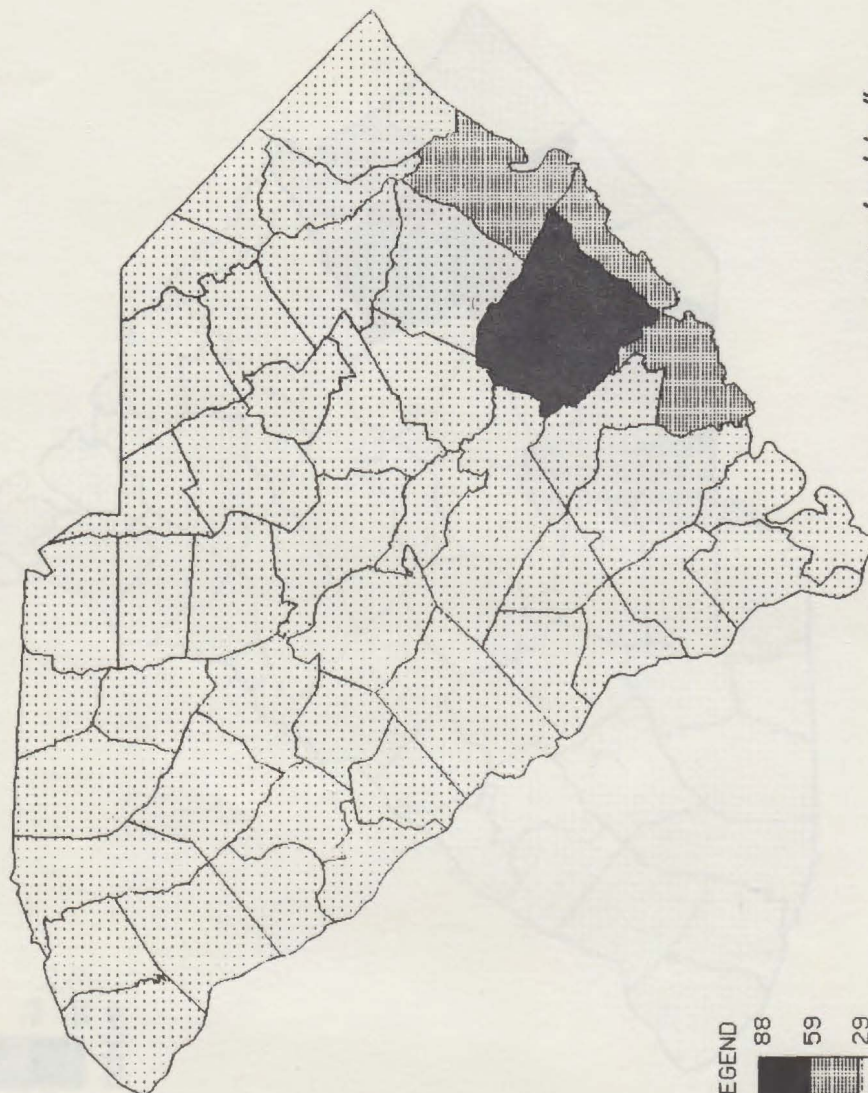
Percentage of Rhyolite



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South Carolina Collections Survey

Percentage of Orthoquartzite



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University of South Carolina

APPENDIX E

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTIFACTS RECORDED IN THE SURVEY

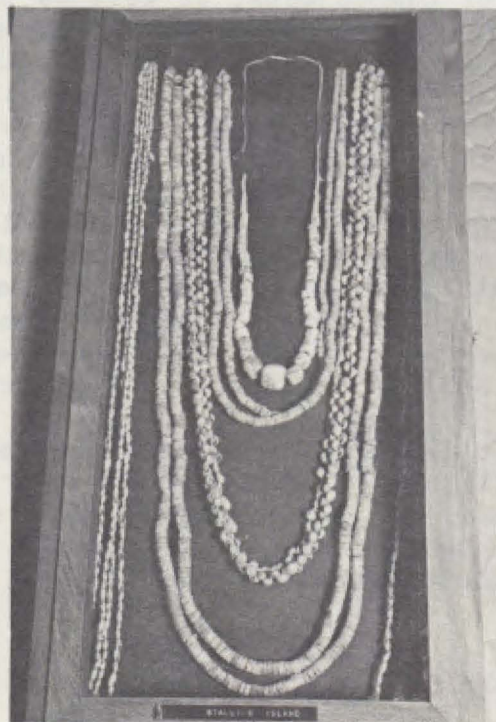
One important recording technique used in the collection survey was photography. Both black-and-white prints and color transparencies were taken during visits with collectors. The prints and color slides are on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Obviously, not all of the artifacts in a given collection could be photographed. An attempt was made to photograph a representative sample of the objects, as well as to document certain rare or unusual artifacts. Photographic equipment was necessarily limited to that amount of bulk and weight that could be practically moved into and out of the vehicle and into and out of the collectors' homes. The surveyor was equipped with two Canon AT-1 cameras, each fitted with a 50 mm. normal and a 50 mm. macro lens. A Canon copy stand was also used. Light was provided by two Victor 12" reflectors on 6' Victor collapsible stands; ordinary 300 watt tungsten bulbs were used for the black-and-white work, while 300 watt blue photoflood bulbs were used for color work. Kodak Panatomic-X film was used for black-and-white prints and Kodak Kodachrome 64 film was used for the color slides. A standard 18% gray card was used for exposure settings.

Names of the collectors who own the artifacts pictured herein have purposely not been published in order to protect their privacy. Once again, our heartfelt thanks are extended to each and every collector who agreed to share with us this important information about South Carolina's past.



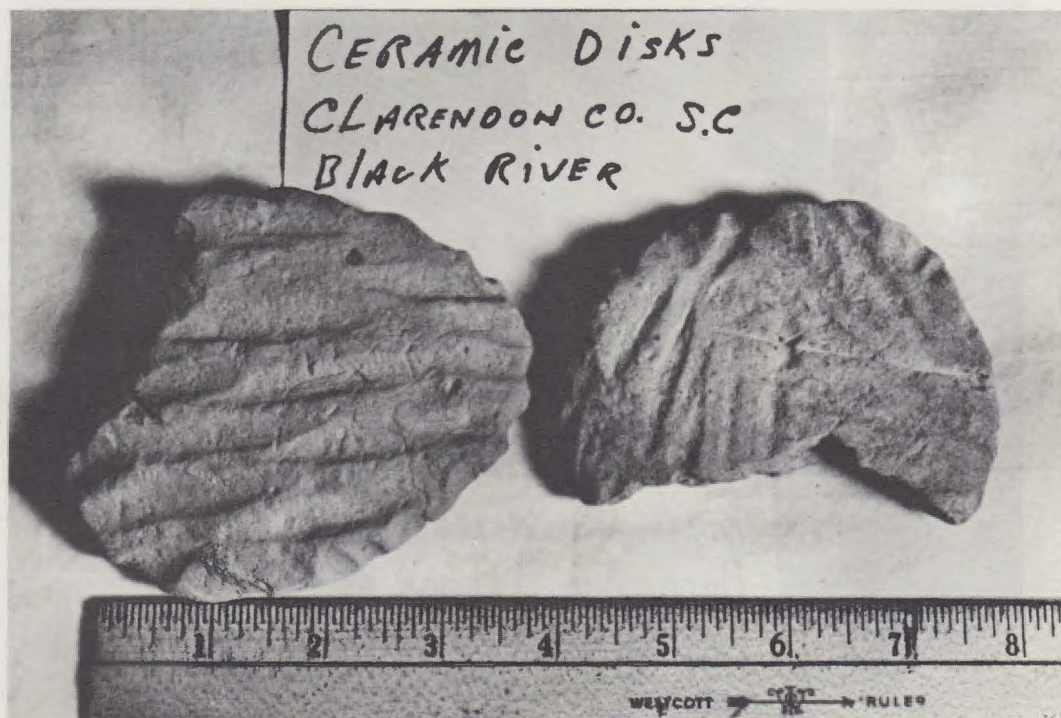
Black chert points from site 38MC13.



Beads (shell) from Stalling's Island burial.



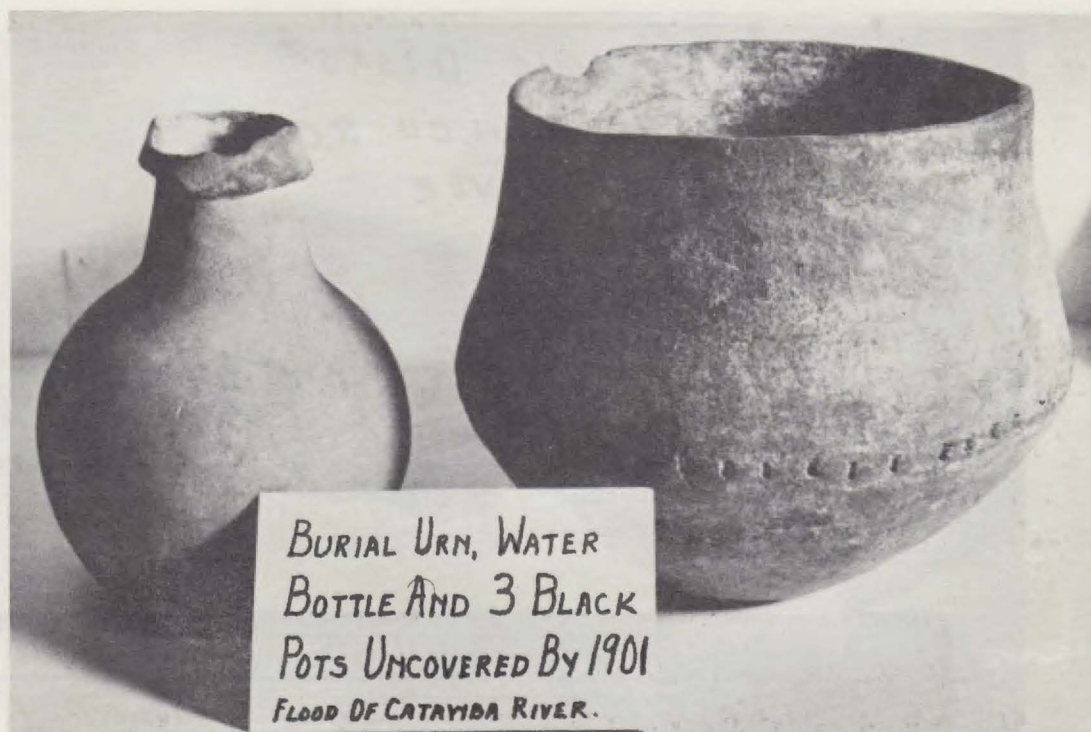
Ornaments from historic Catawba burial near Van Wyck, South Carolina (arm bands?).



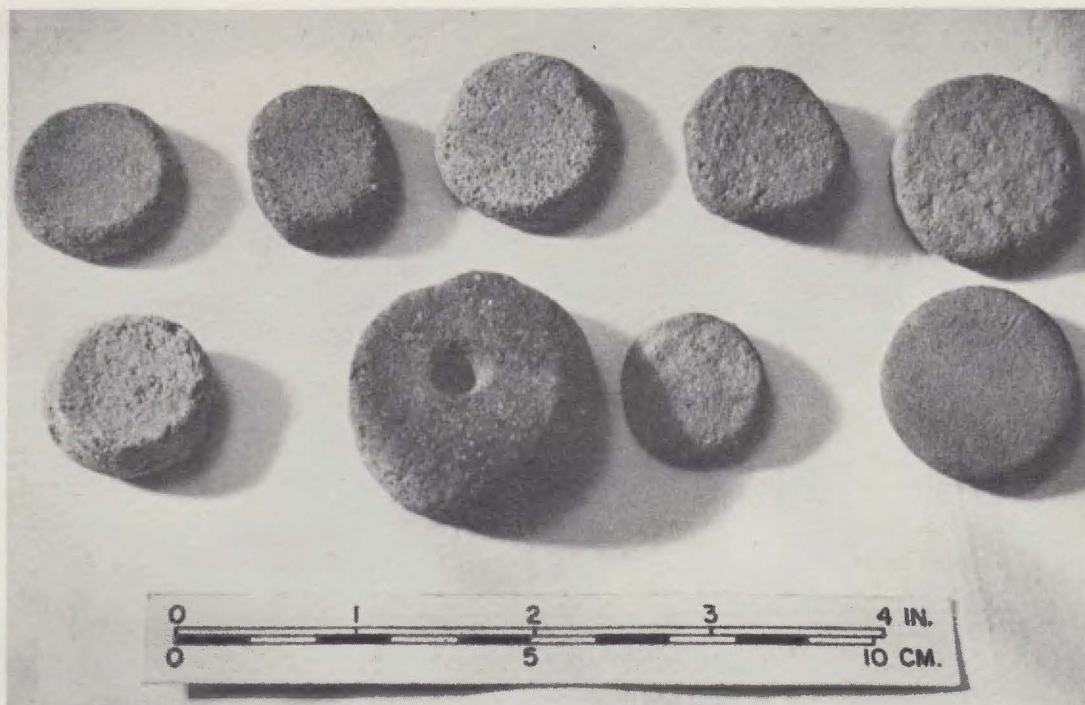
Ceramic disks from the Black River, Clarendon county, South Carolina.



Ceramics from a burial near the Catawba River.



Ceramics from a burial near the Catawba River.



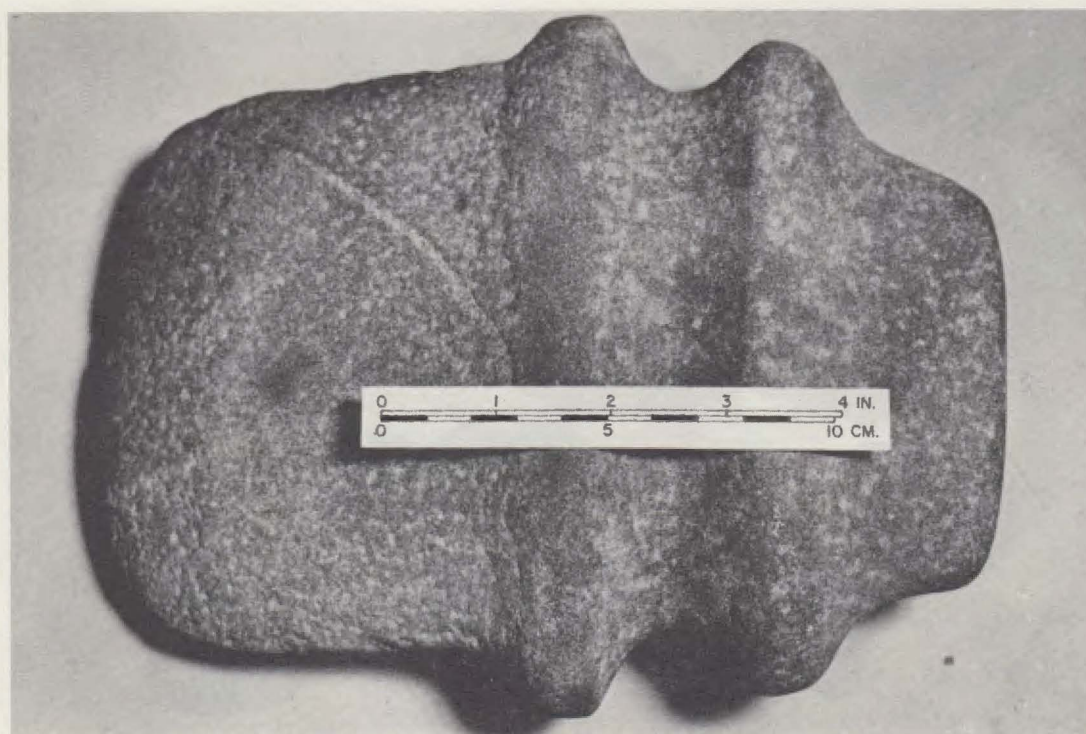
Stone discoids.



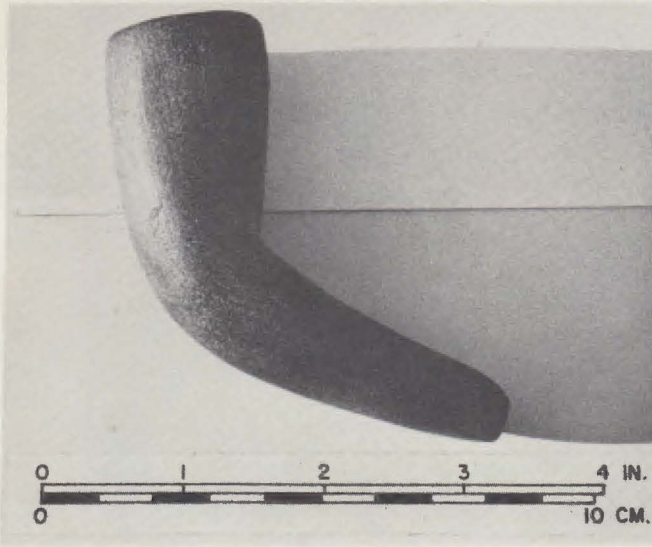
Punctated baked clay objects.



Wood duck effigy, ceramic.



Large grooved ax (2.75 kg.).



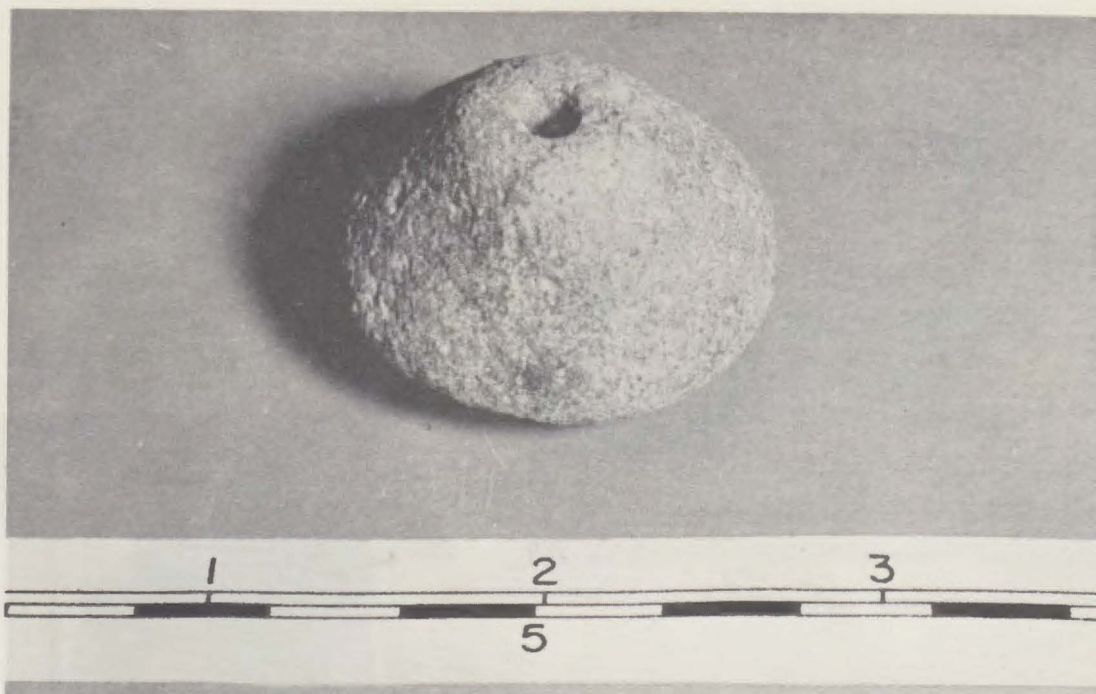
Stone pipe.



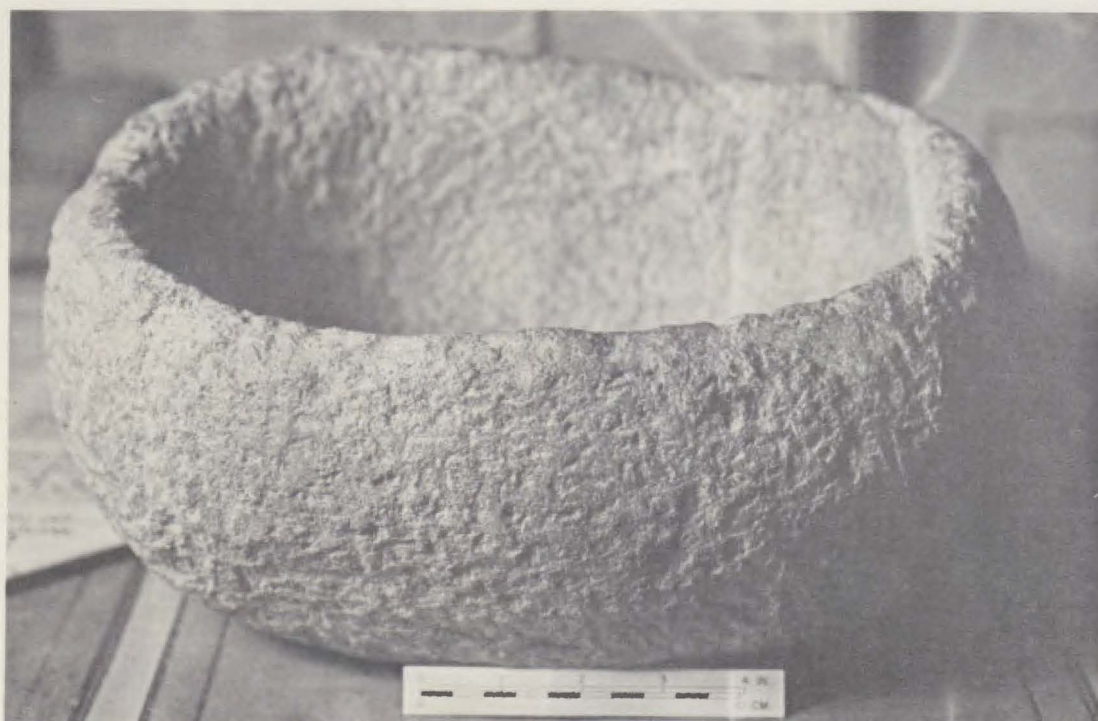
Stone effigy (human head).



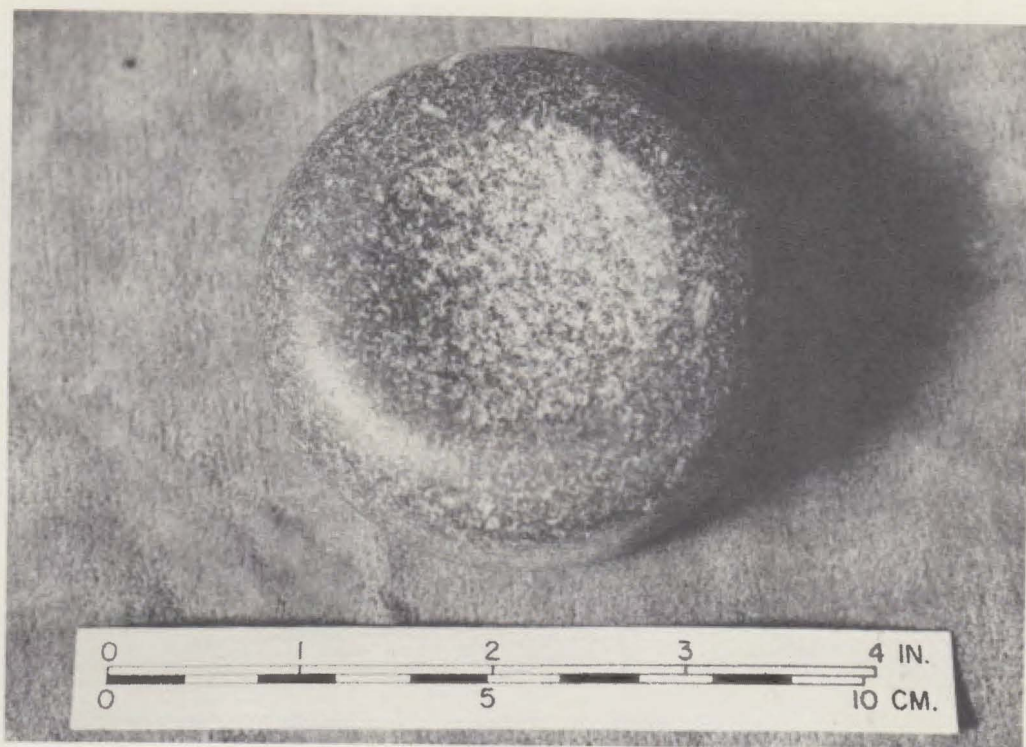
Steatite elbow pipe.



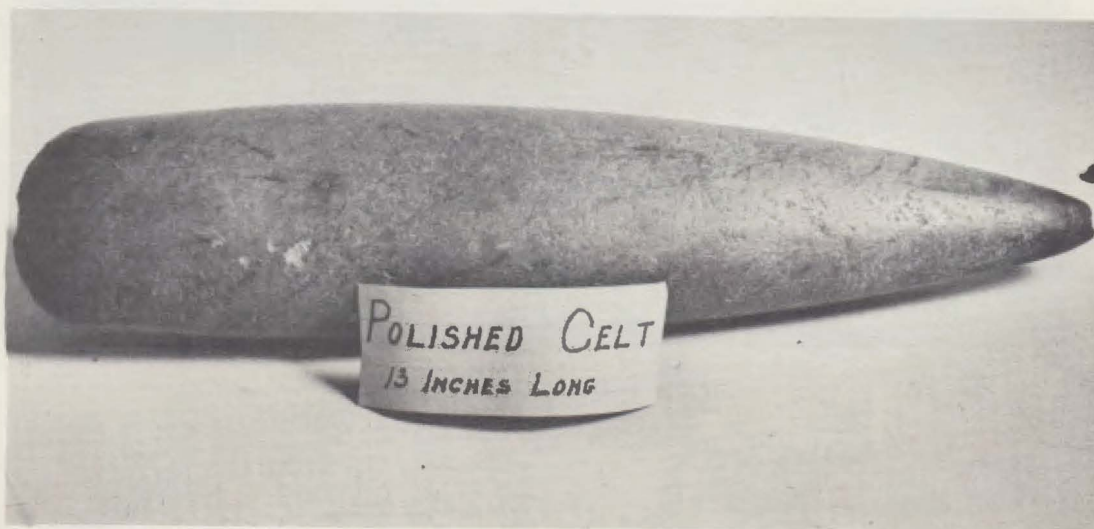
Unidentified baked clay object.



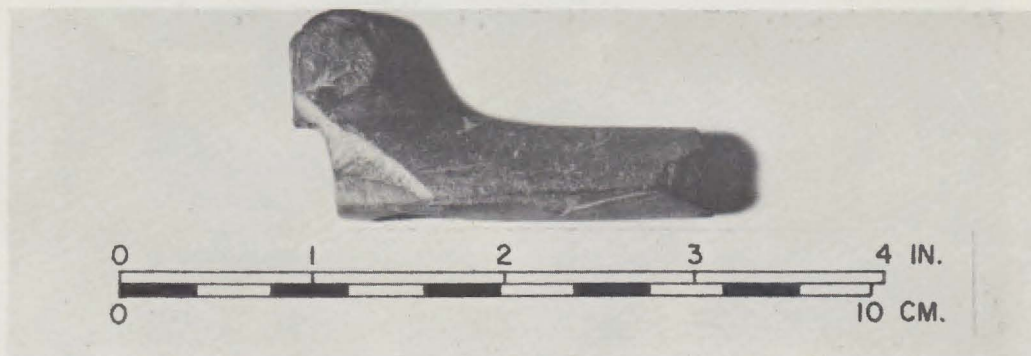
Steatite bowl.



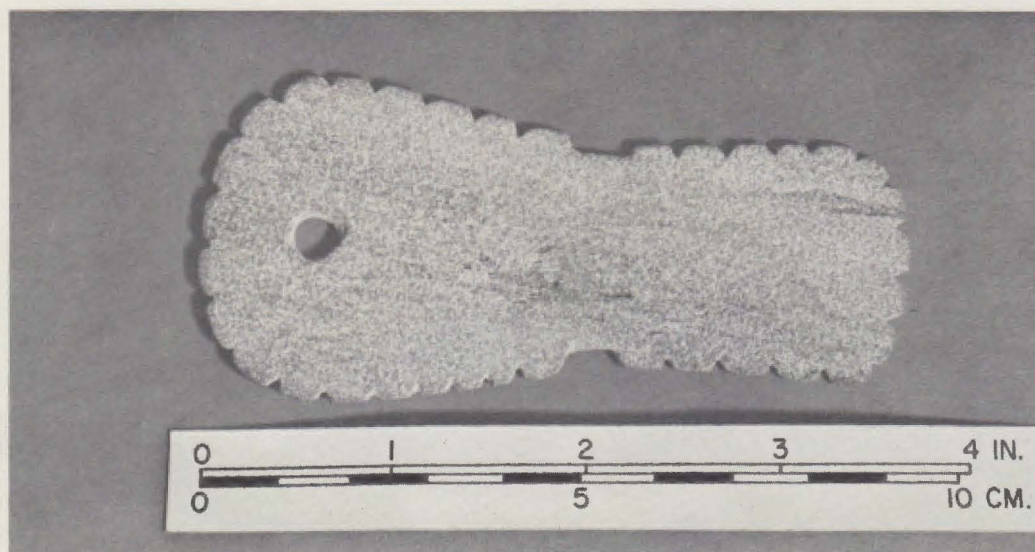
Stone discoid.



Large celt, 33 cm. long.



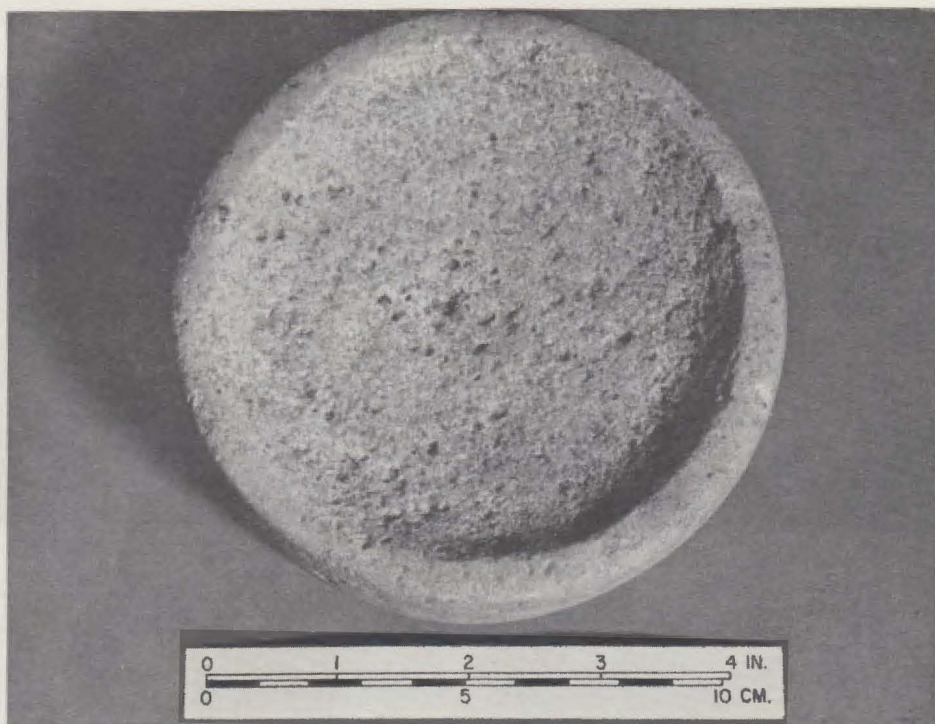
Birdstone from the Black River, badly damaged by plow.



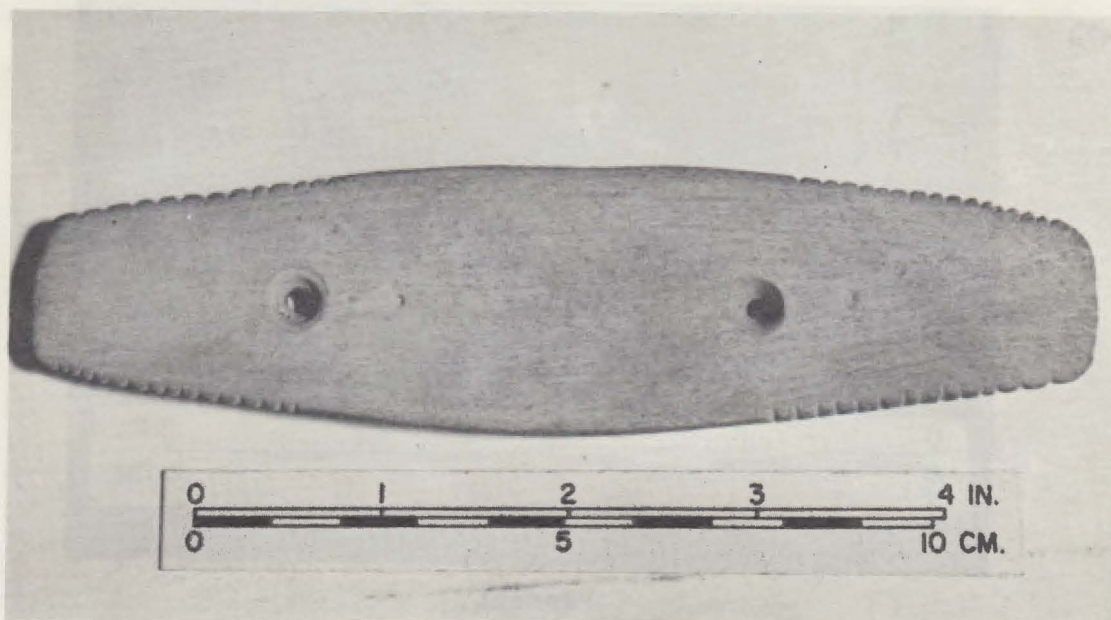
Gorget.



Pendant.



Stone discoid.



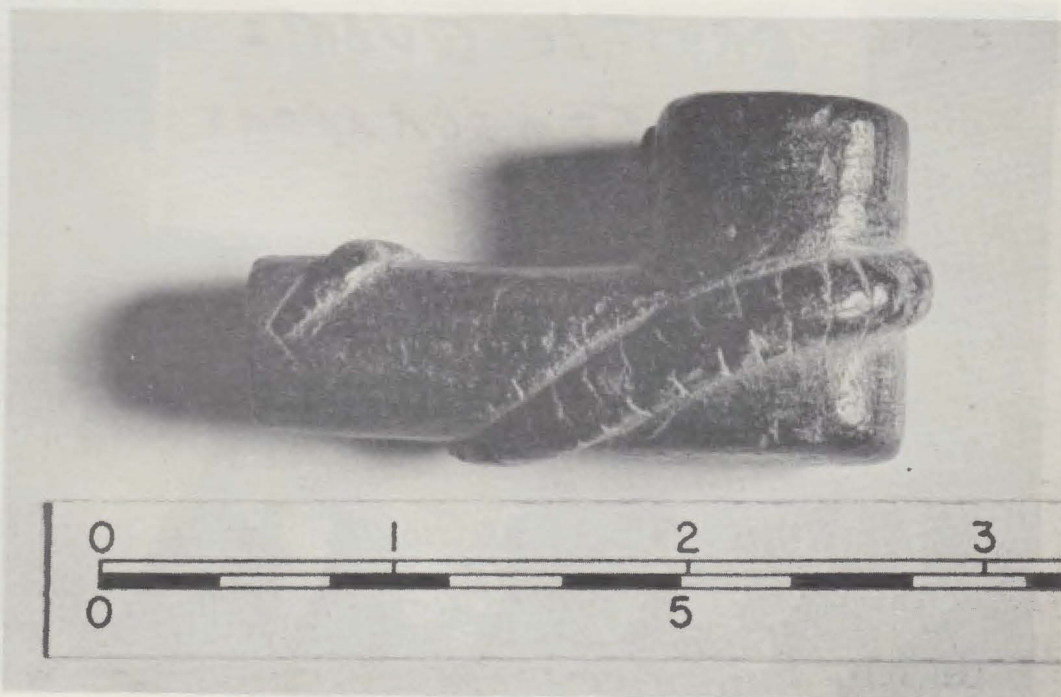
Gorget.



Shell artifact ("ear plug"?).



Birdstone (fake?).



Pipe carved from greenstone with a rattlesnake design. Excavated near York, South Carolina.

GORGETS



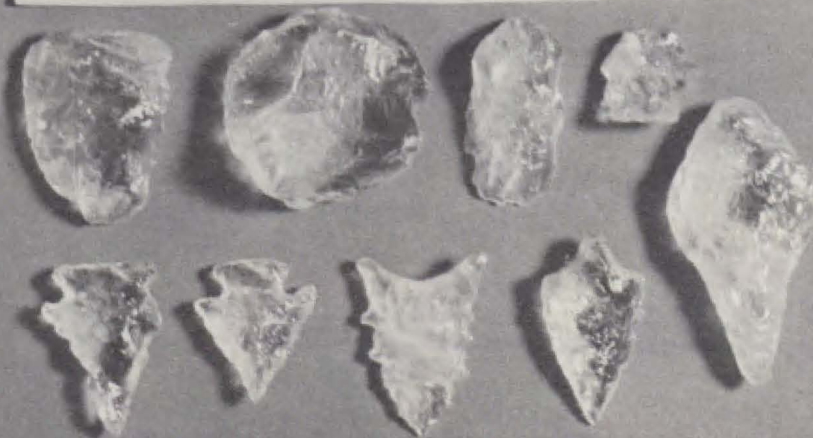
SLATE



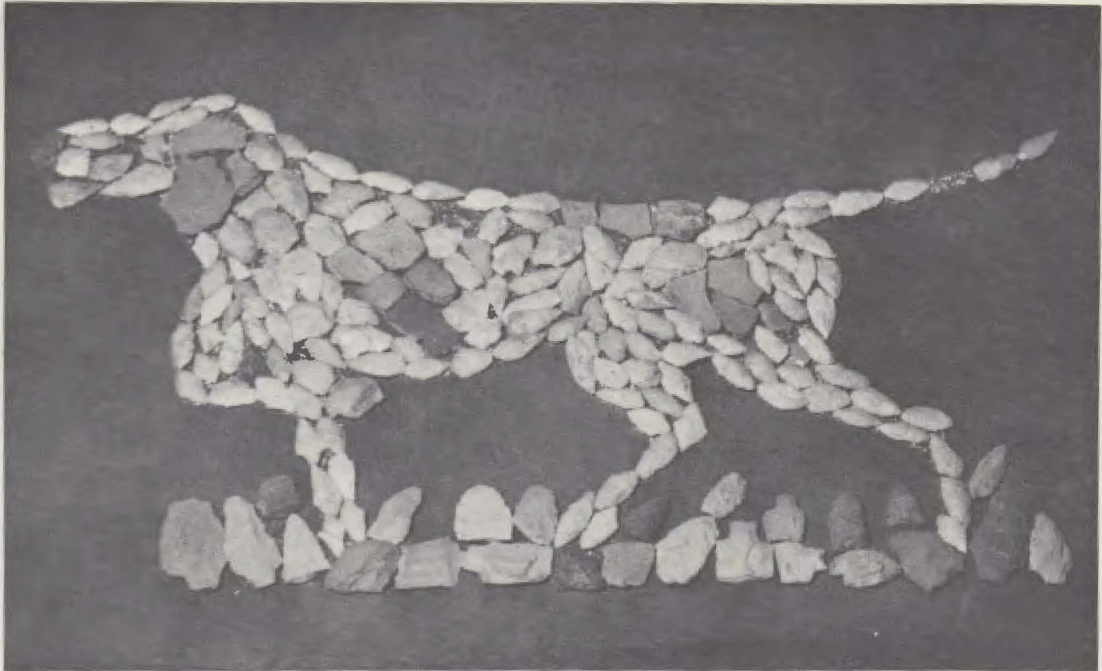
BONE

Gorgets.

CRYSTAL QUARTZ
POINTS & SCRAPERS
UNION CO.



Crystal quartz points and scrapers from Union
County.



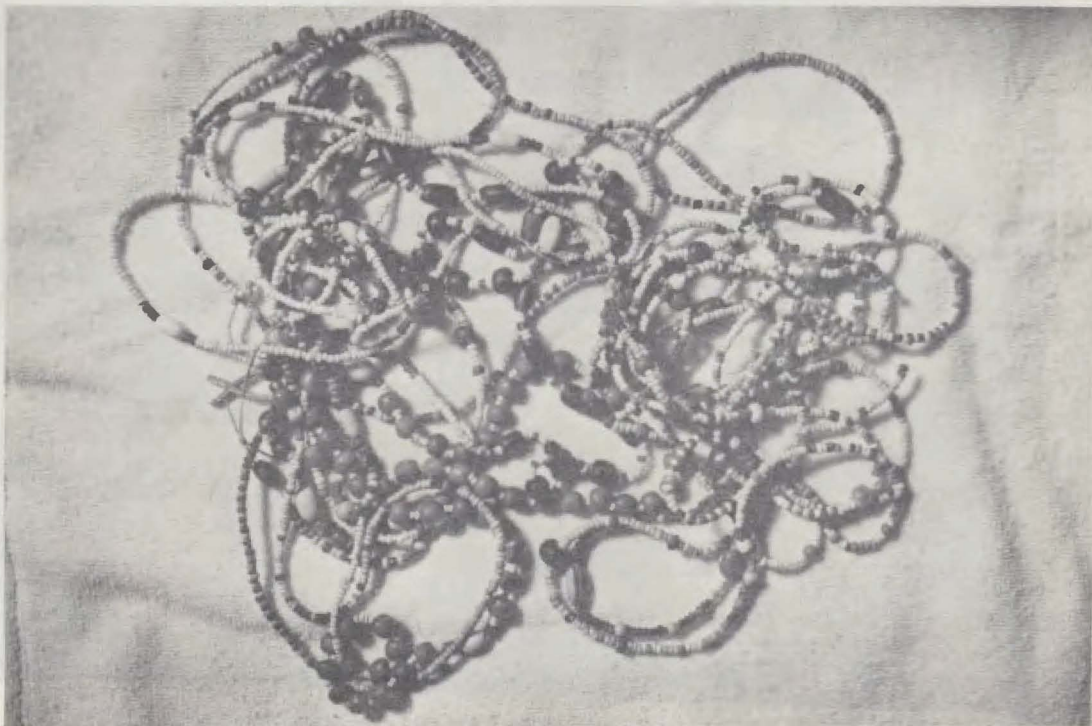
Hunting dog, made of bifaces.



Moose, made of bifaces.



Excavated metal and glass trade items.



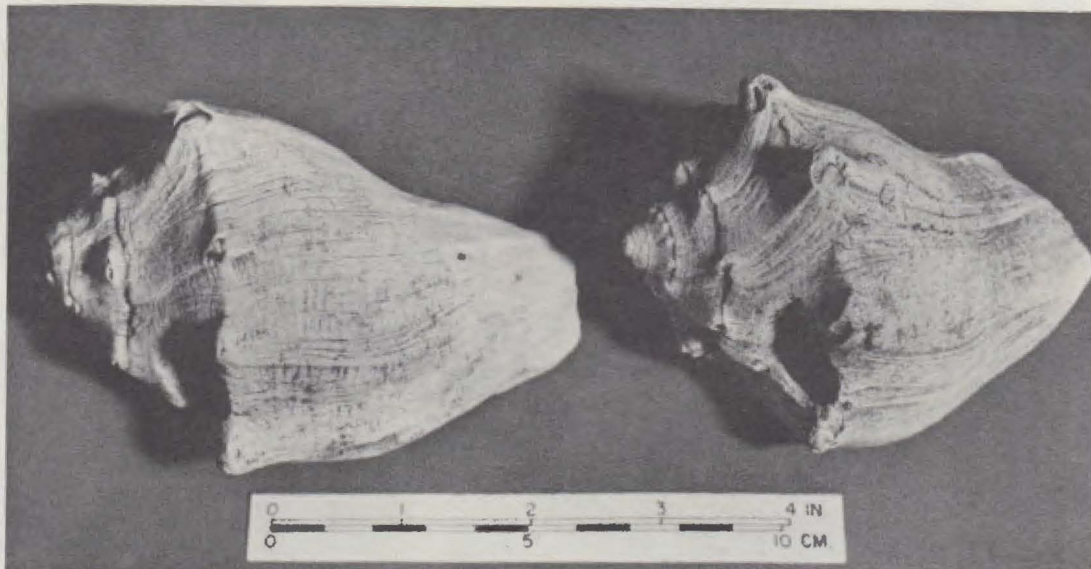
Trade beads from burial.



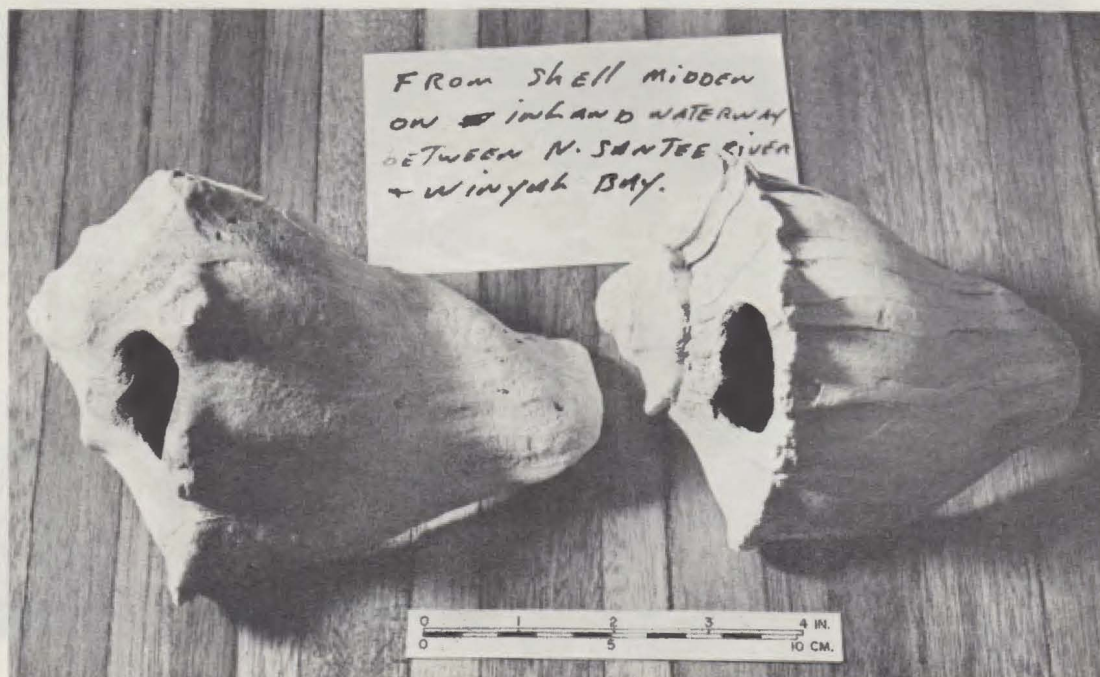
Grinding implements.



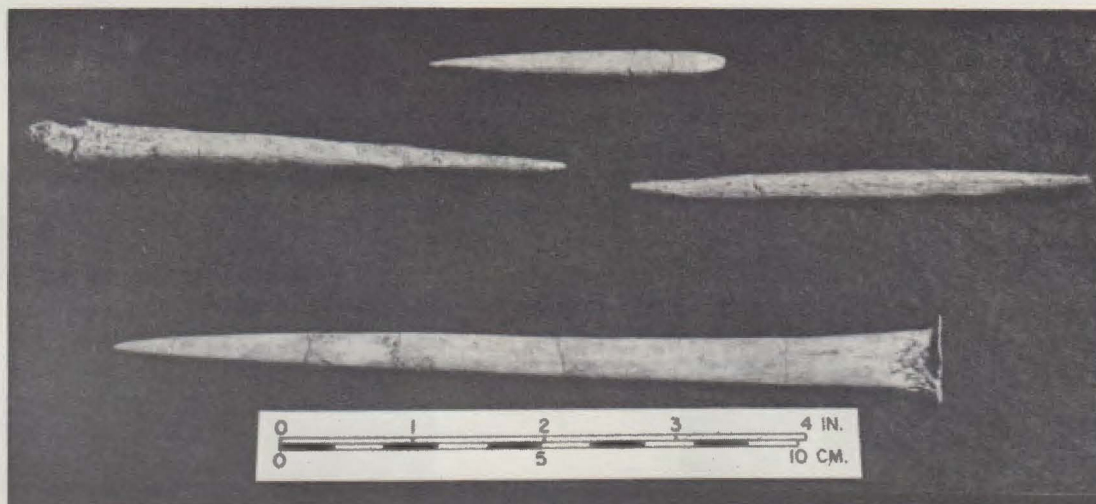
Ground stone artifacts.



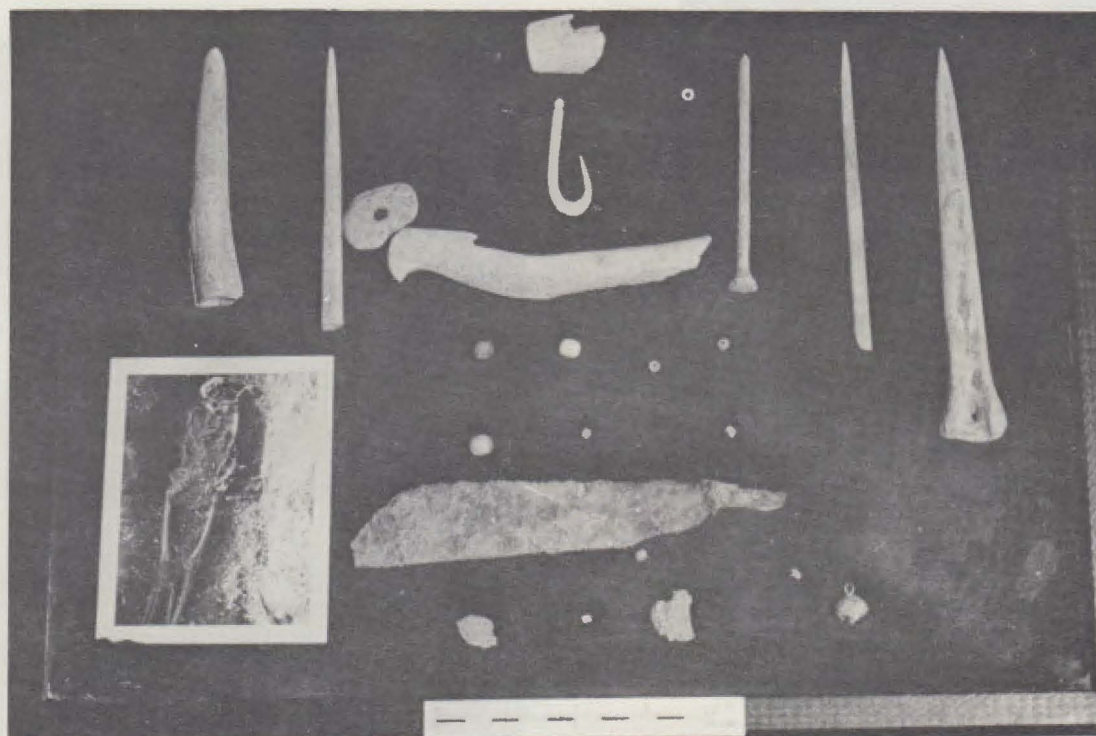
Whelk shell hoes.



Whelk shell hoes.



Bone artifacts.



Bone and shell artifacts with steel knife.



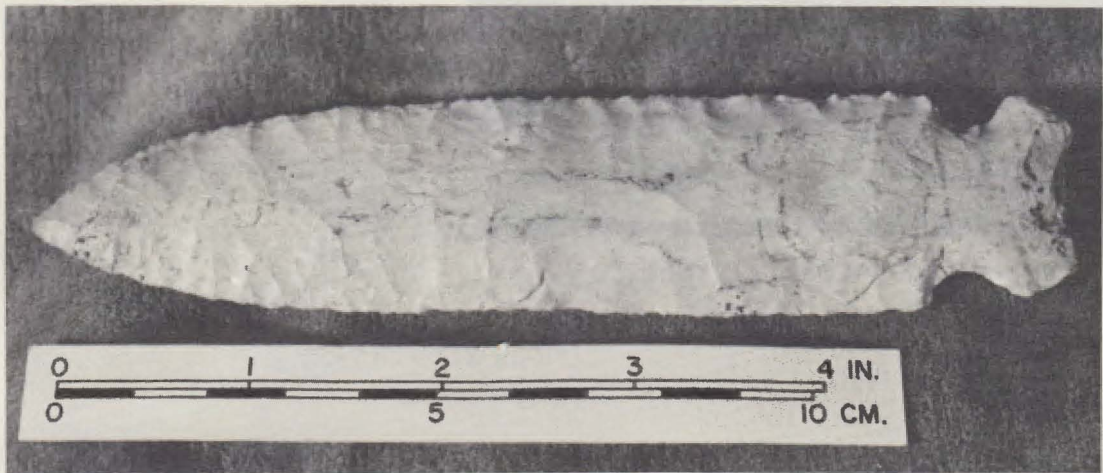
Burial urn from Lake
Marion.



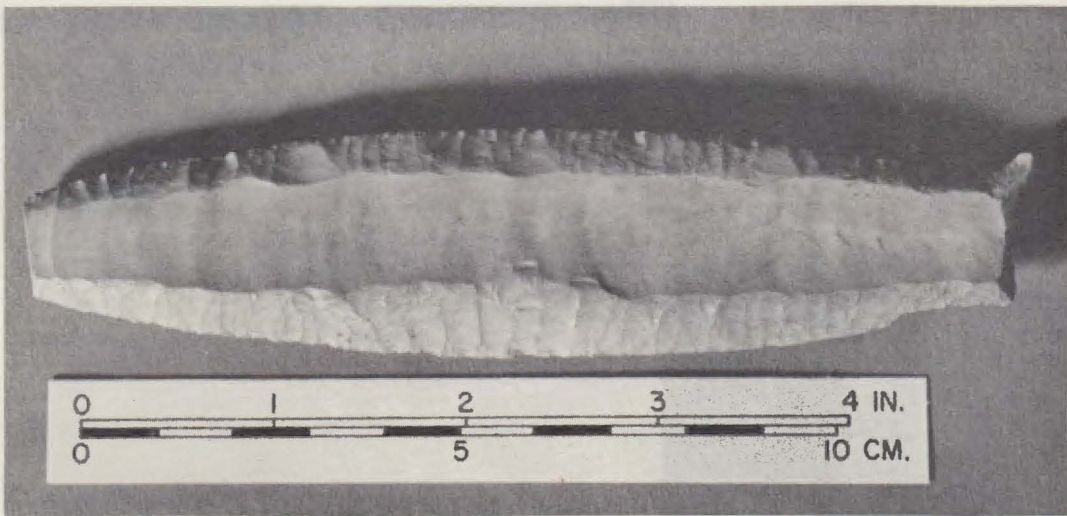
Burial urn from Santee
River.



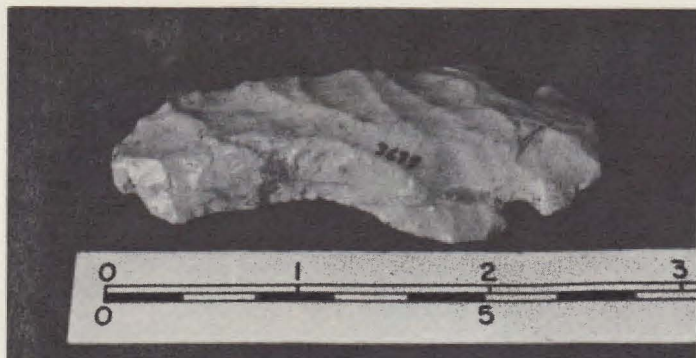
Burial urn from Lake
Marion.



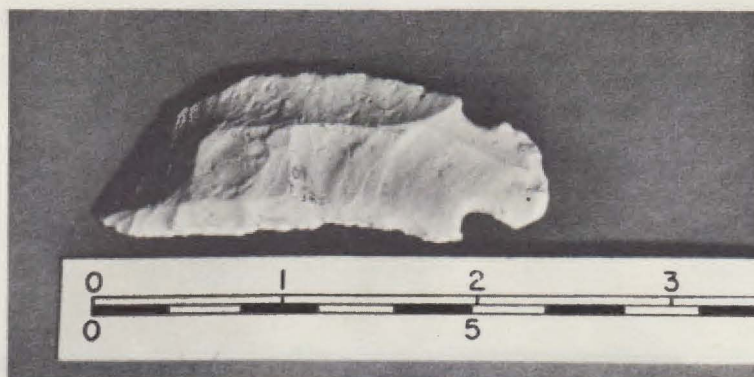
Large Taylor point.



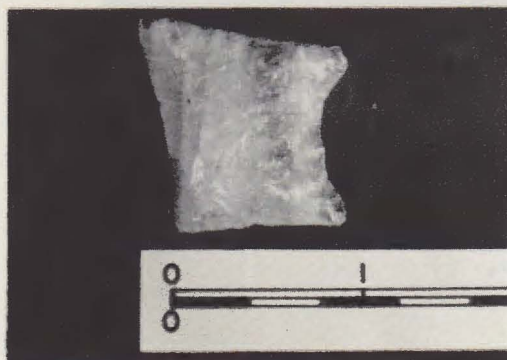
Cumberland point.



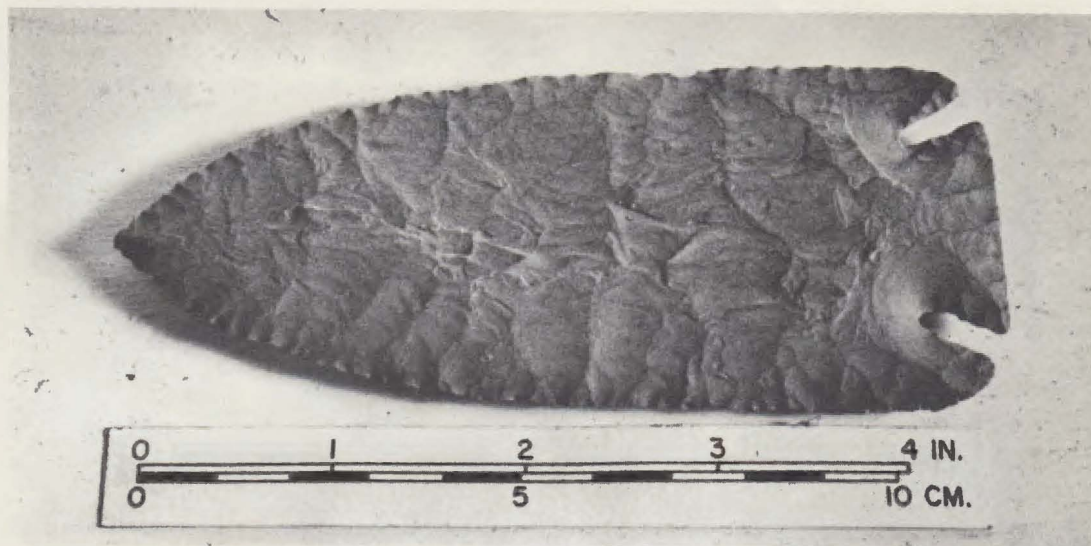
Hafted unifacial tool.



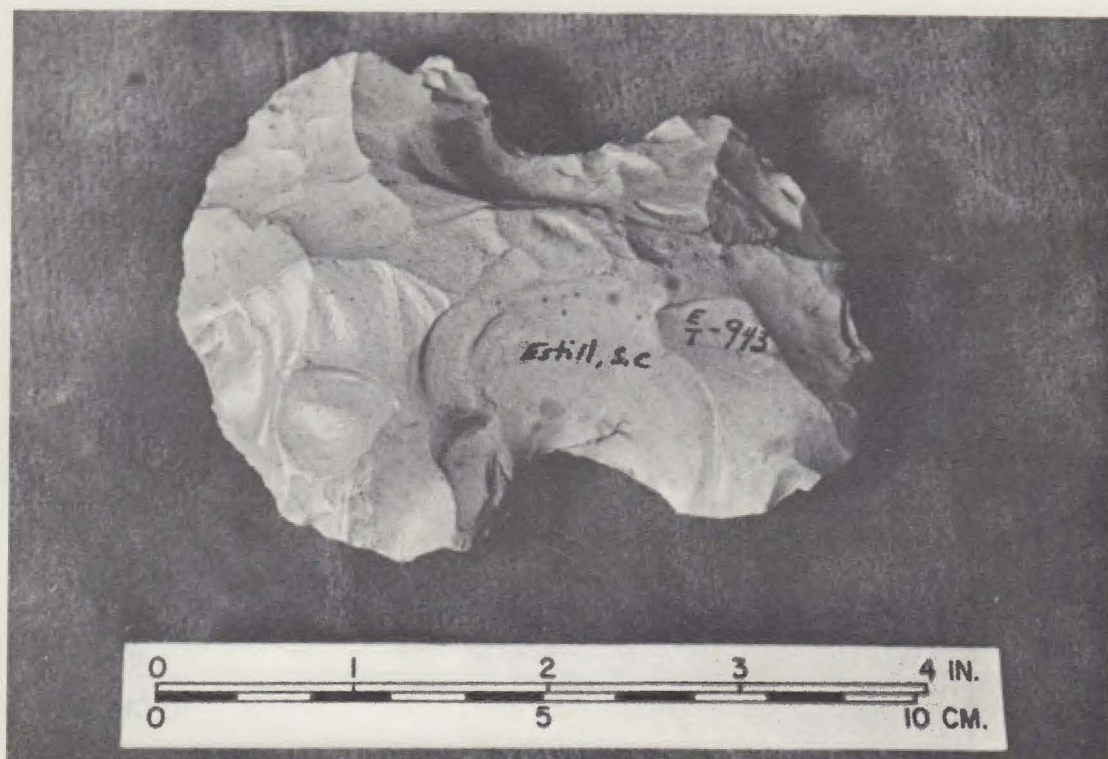
Hafted unifacial tool.



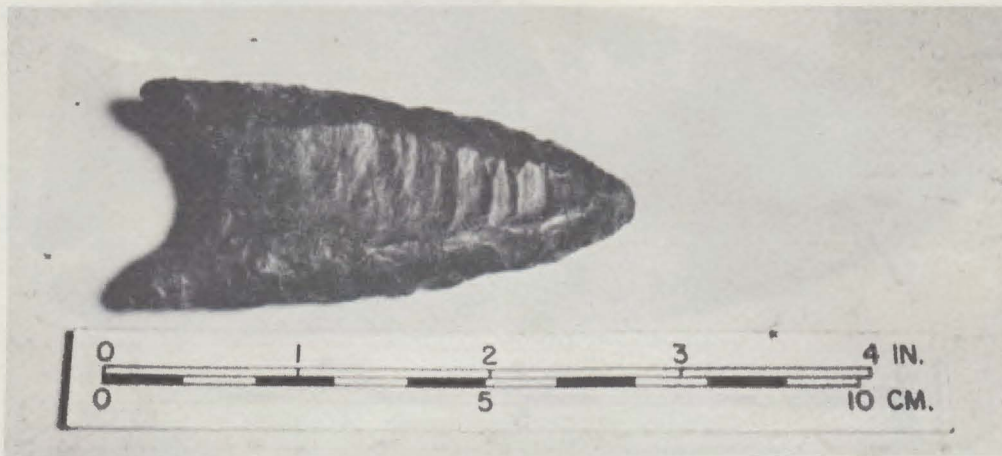
Suwannee (reverse) point.



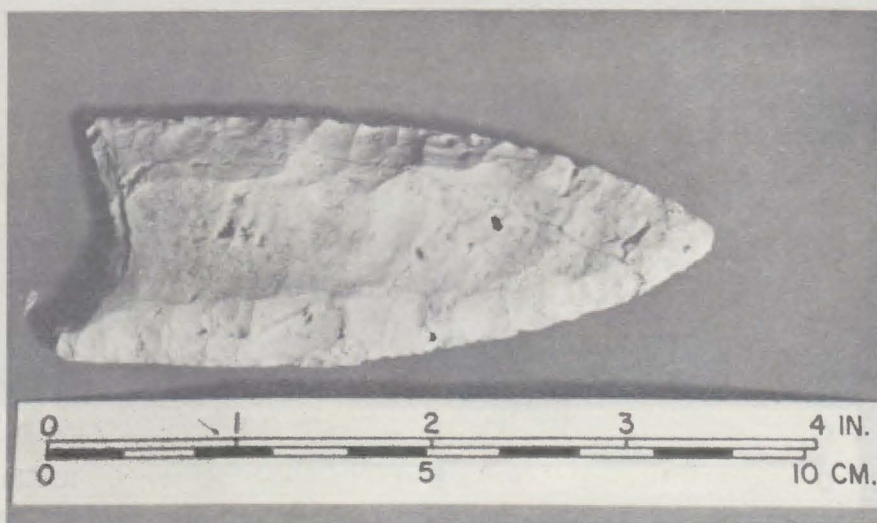
Large corner-notched point.



Chipped stone ax.



Fluted point (black chert).



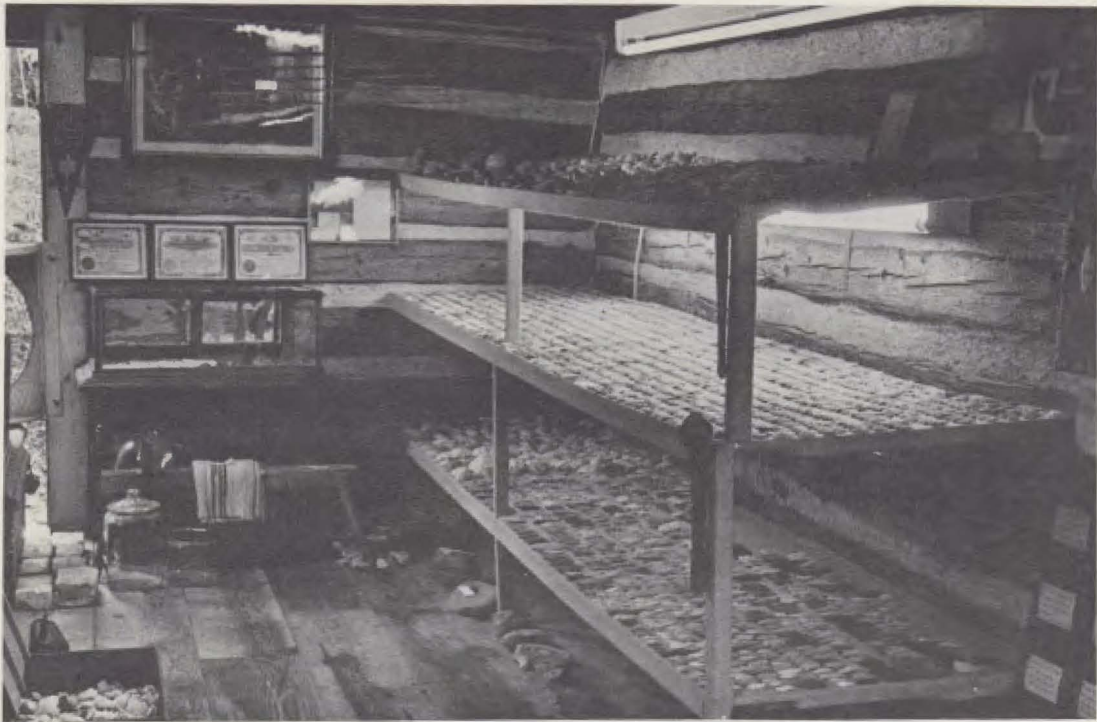
Fluted point.



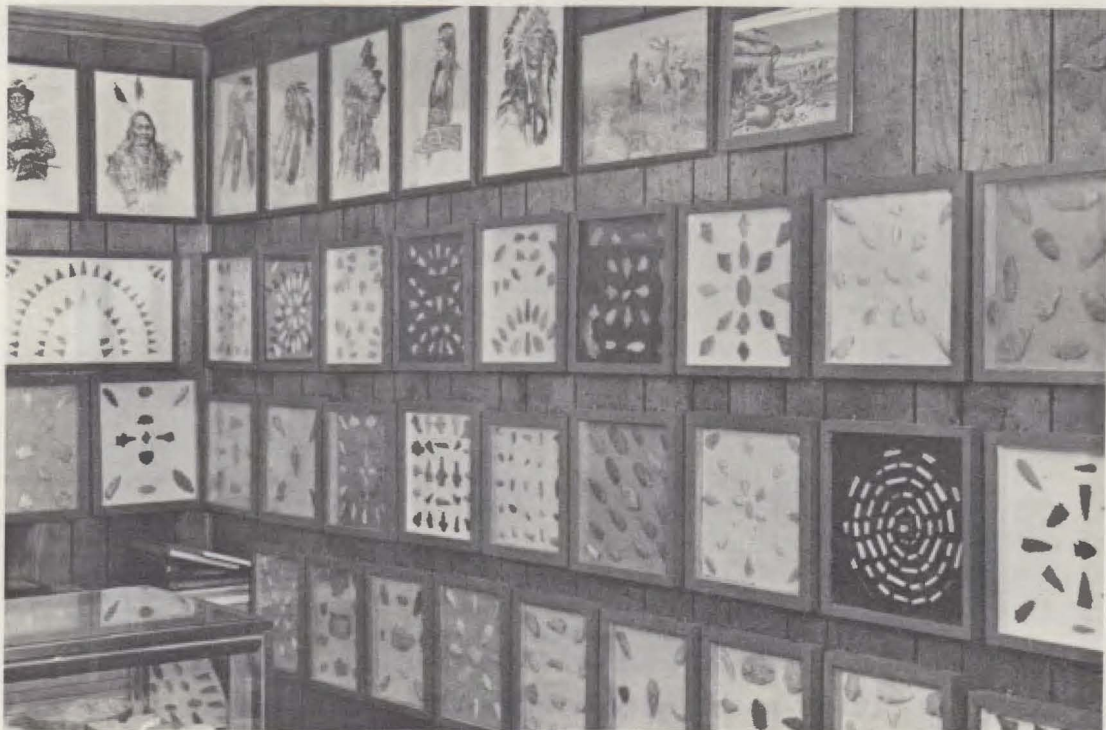
Lanceolate point (note oblique parallel flaking).



Fluted point made of Coastal Plain chert.



Log cabin museum display of artifacts in Cherokee county.



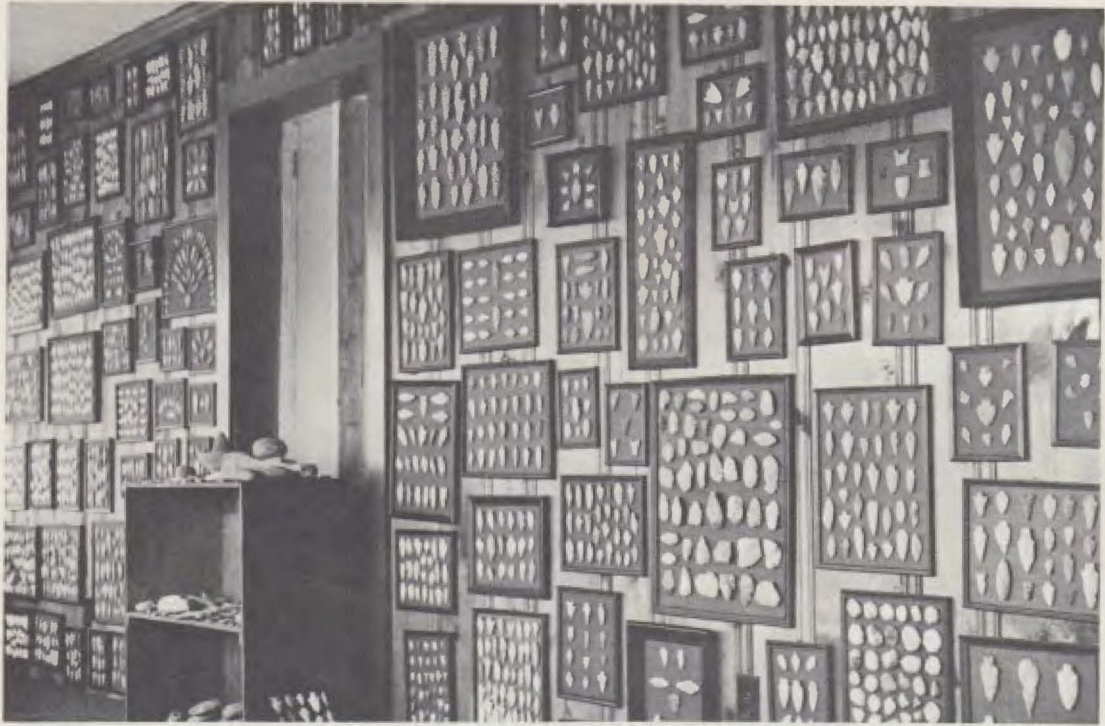
Artifact display room of collector.



Shelves of points from Hampton county.



Baskets and trays of points and sherds.



Artifact display room of collector.



Artifact display room of collector.

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